

payment of tuition fees and hostel fees. In addition, scholarships of the value of Rs. 5,537 were awarded during the year under report to poor and deserving students. Twenty-one students were sent outside the State for higher studies, and granted stipends. The receipts from fees during the year were Rs. 1,706.

Finance.—Appendix 16 gives the expenditure incurred by Government, Municipalities and District Boards during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,80,559 (Rs. 5,16,573 in 1943-44). The expenditure on the S.E. College rose from Rs. 59,283 to Rs. 68,071 during the year under report. This was largely due to the revision of salaries sanctioned during 1944-45.

CHAPTER XIII

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

Personnel.—The Department is administered under the control of the Minister for Education & Health by a Chief Medical Officer assisted by 2 Civil Surgeons, 8 Assistant Surgeons and 24 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. A new dispensary was opened at Uch Sharif. It has not been possible to open any other new dispensaries and hospitals owing to lack of personnel due to the war. The number of hospitals and dispensaries at the close of the year was 37 (36 in 1943-44). The particulars are given in Appendix 17. The work done in each hospital and dispensary in respect of the treatment of outdoor and indoor patients and surgical operations, etc., is given in Appendix 18. Eight Civil hospitals are under the charge of Assistant Surgeons and the remainder under Sub-Assistant Surgeons or senior compounders. The total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated during the year was 1,121,991 and 68,363 respectively (980,552 and 52,483 in 1943-44). The number of major and minor surgical operations was 14,148. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,74,457 (Rs. 2,41,127 in 1943-44). Of this the State Budget met Rs. 2,28,281 (Rs. 1,05,150 in 1943-44,) and the balance was distributed between the Municipal Committees, District Boards and the Notified area Committees. Due to heavy rains in August and September 1944, there was a severe outbreak of malaria which was very difficult to treat owing to the shortage of quinine. On account of its control by the Government of India, only 75 lbs. of quinine against a demand of 300 lbs. was supplied to the State to cover all its requirements for the year. Fortunately, mepacrine became available in September 1944 and a number of compounders with supplies of these tablets were sent to the affected areas.

At the end of August some cases of Cholera occurred in the State. Vigorous sanitary measures and free mass inoculation controlled the outbreak which did not spread.

The War has adversely affected the Department by rendering it impossible for the new buildings required for

hospitals at various places to be constructed and the buildings proposed have had to be postponed until supplies become available.

B. V. Hospital.—The hospital was under the direct supervision of the Civil Surgeon with one Assistant Surgeon and 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. A separate ward to accommodate 10 T.B. cases is being erected and an anti-tuberculosis clinic has been approved. The number of in-patients treated was 10,569 (9,019 in 1943-44) and the number of outdoor patients was 132,054 (123,653 in 1943-44). 1,407 operations were performed during the year under report (1,086 in 1943-44).

Public Health.—A whole time officer has been appointed as Assistant Director of Public Health to make survey of what is necessary to improve the sanitation of the State. He is consequently equipping a Central Laboratory for Chemical, Medico-Legal and Food analysis work.

Jubilee Female Hospital.—A Lady Doctor licentiate joined this hospital in December 1944. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated at the hospital during the year under report was 6,060 and 45,185 respectively (5,047 and 35,442 in 1943-44).

Vaccination.—No change occurred in the management and staff. There was no serious outbreak of small-pox.

General.—The State Medical Service requires urgent expansion, but owing to the War the Department has to carry on with the present inadequate staff, until after the war. It is not a question of funds, but of lack of medicines, material and personnel.

CHAPTER XIV

MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT BOARD ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Municipalities.

Municipal Administration has existed in Bahawalpur State in one form or another for a long time as may be inferred from certain of the older treaties with the Hon'ble the East India Company in which there is reference to the right of the State to levy octroi duties. The first bye-laws for the administration of the octroi date back to 1873. In 1903, the first Municipal Act was framed which, with modifications has continued in force up to and including the year 1942-43. Under this Act, a General Committee was appointed of which His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur was the Chairman (Sadr-i-Anjuman) and Sub-Committees were prescribed for the principal towns. The octroi as recovered was credited into a Central Fund from which grants were made to the district towns for the principal municipal purposes. In 1935, the Act was revised and an increased recognition was given to the local Sub-Committees. Under this Act, His Highness continued to be the President of all the Municipalities, the actual administration being controlled by the Minister-in-Charge. The system of separate budgets was prescribed but large contributions were made from the richer municipalities to the Central Fund. On the 1st March 1943, the new Municipal and District Boards Acts came into force. As a result of these Acts, 10 of the smaller Municipalities were abolished and their areas made over to the new District Boards. The 16 municipal Towns which remained enjoyed the benefit of municipal management under the new Act which provides for a complete separation of the Municipal finances and gives increased powers to the local committees of which they are beginning to avail themselves.

The Direction Charge budget is limited to a maximum of 10 per cent. from which Municipal services of common interest to all Municipalities are financed.

Both the Municipal and District Boards Acts provide ultimately for elected majorities.

The opening balance of the non-colony or proprietary Municipal Committees on the 1st April, 1944 was Rs. 8,15,832. Receipts during the year, mainly derived from octroi (86 per cent. of gross income) amounted to Rs. 12,52,162 (Rs. 10,72,884-7-3 in 1943-44) against which a total expenditure of Rs. 13,76,264 inclusive of Rs. 4,17,000 invested in Government securities was incurred (Rs. 6,26,302-15-10 in 1943-44).

The closing balance on the 1st April 1945 was thus Rs. 6,91,731, which does not include Rs. 4,17,000 invested during the year in Defence Bonds in the name of the Municipal Committees concerned and in order to provide funds for Post-War Development when materials again become available.

The contribution made by the Municipal Committees to the Direction charge budget realised Rs. 1,26,681 out of which an expenditure of Rs. 45,184 was incurred.

Owing to the absence of suitable personnel the building up of Municipal services, particularly the Engineering Branch, made little progress during the year and the expenditure out of the direction budget was principally incurred on the maintenance of the Headquarters office in the Local Government Branch.

As in previous years, the main expenditure incurred by the Municipalities has been incurred on the payment of the Municipal staff, on hospitals, and schools situated within Municipal limits, on the improvement of roads, street lighting, scavenging and sanitation. With the substantial separate balances which are now being accumulated by most of the municipal committees a considerable expansion of local amenities becomes possible. No change occurred during the year in the service conditions of the municipal employees apart from the introduction of the time scales and a general improvement in salaries. Municipal servants continued to be regarded as State Servants and to be governed by the State Civil Service Regulations. The building up gradually of Municipal services, including Engineering and Public Health Departments, both from the funds of municipalities and from the Direction budget now depends mainly on the availability of suitable employees for the purpose.

(b) NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES.

An account of the Bahawalnagar Municipal Committee and of the six Notified Area Committees, which are all

situated within the Colony area of the State is contained in Chapter V of this Report under Colony Administration. The total income derived by these Committees rose from Rs. 4,91,513 in the year 1943-44 to Rs. 5,15,783 during the year under report. Similarly there was an increase in expenditure i.e., from Rs. 2,33,765 in 1943-44 to Rs. 2,90,772 during the year under report. Bearing in mind the high prices and shortage of material and labour the Committees are following the wise policy of building up substantial reserves to finance their Post-War Development Schemes.

Town Planning.—The Town Plan prepared for Bahawalpur city and the partial plans prepared for the Rahimyar Khan and Khanpur towns were published last year. Owing to lack of personnel no appreciable further development could be made in the Town Planning Schemes.

The areas for the Central Hospital, Bahawalpur, and the new Central Jail measuring about 65 acres were acquired at a cost of Rs. 92,000.

The schemes for the establishment of mandis at Khanpur and Rahimyar Khan have been worked out.

(c) DISTRICT BOARDS.

As stated in the last year's report, District Boards were established in both Districts of the State from 1st April, 1943. The membership of these bodies at present is by nomination but the elective principle will be adopted in due course as provided in the District Boards Act.

The number of official members including the Chairman is six in each Board and there are 22 and 20 non-official members in the Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan District Boards respectively. The Vice-Chairman in each case is a non-official member. Two meetings of the District Board, Bahawalpur, were held during the year under report, one at Bahawalpur and the other at Bahawalnagar while the Rahimyar Khan District Board held four meetings. With the contemplated appointment of Secretaries and other staff for the Boards, it is hoped that meetings will be held more frequently.

The receipts and expenditure of the two District Boards during the year under report are tabulated below:—

District Board	Opening Balance on 1st April 1944	Receipts during the year	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bahawalpur ..	1,42,324	3,73,418	2,22,578	2,93,164
Rahimyar Khan	1,54,824	3,15,520	1,50,953	3,19,391

The main source of income was the District Board local rate cess, levied as a percentage on the Land Revenue. Other income is derived from the lease of ferry and fishing contracts, cattle fairs and other miscellaneous items. The Boards are also in receipt of a substantial grant-in-aid from Government for use in promoting public health, medical, veterinary and education amenities.

The following amenities were provided by the Boards during the year under report:—

	Bahwalpur District Board.	Rahimyar Khan District Board.
1. Hospitals (including 1 Vaccination)	10	8
2. Middle Schools	5	6
3. Lower Middle Schools	9	3
4. Primary Schools	163	137
5. Theological Schools	39	60
6. Girls' Schools	2	6
7. Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries	17	5

These figures are encouraging. There is clearly a need for the opening of additional dispensaries in Rahimyar Khan District.

No material progress could be made in respect of roads and this was mainly due to the non-availability of material and shortage of labour due to War conditions. When conditions return to normal, it is hoped that the District Boards will be in a better position to attend to this important aspect of public utility.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLICITY AND NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

Publicity Department.—The activities of the Department were concentrated mainly on War publicity. The bi-weekly *Islah*, the weekly *Sutlej* and the weekly *Al-Aziz* continued to be published regularly throughout the year. In addition, War bulletins were published weekly on behalf of the War Publicity Board. A monthly news-letter was regularly sent up to the Residency for publication in the *Fauji Akhbar* for the general interest and information of the Bahawalpur State Forces serving in various theatres of War.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 9,025 was incurred on publicity (Rs. 7,210 in 1943-44).

The National War Front.—The departmental activities continued as before. In addition, propaganda for recruitment for the Technical Training Scheme was undertaken and about 80 candidates were sent to various training centres in the Punjab.

The distribution of propaganda literature on the National War Front and the National Saving Scheme received from the Government of India was carried out systematically.

The expenditure on the National War Front organization during the year was Rs. 11,918.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Legislation.*

Laws in the State are usually framed on the lines of the Acts as sanctioned by the Central or the Punjab Government. Most of the British Indian Acts have been adopted in the State with slight modifications to suit local conditions. The State tries to keep abreast of the legislation in British India. With this end in view new legislative measures of British India are periodically examined and those Acts which are considered relevant or useful are adopted with suitable local modifications.

During the year under report, the Bahawalpur Holidays Act, 1945, was passed.

The following British Indian Acts with the usual amendments were also enforced in the State during the year under report :—

1. The Punjab Pre-emption Amendment Act I of 1944.
 2. The Epidemic Diseases (Punjab Amendment) Act III of 1944.
 3. The Colonisation of Government Lands (Punjab Amendment) Act VI of 1944.
 4. Indian Companies (Amendment) Act XXX of 1943.
 5. Indian Companies (Amendment) Act IV of 1944.
 6. The Insurance (Amendment) Act VII of 1944.
 7. Factories (Amendment) Act No. XIV of 1944.
 8. The Punjab Juvenile Smoking Act VII of 1918.
- Appendix 19 gives other local Acts in force.

(b) (i) *Fire-arms licences.*—The number of Arms licences issued in the State and the receipts on account of licence fee during the year 1944-45 were as follows:—

Year	B. L. Gun	M.L. Gun	Pistols	Rifles	Licence fee
1943-44 ..	524	385	1	3	Rs. 9,260
1944-45 ..	520	319	1	3	8,908

(ii) *Broadcast Receiver Licences.*—The number of Broadcast Receiver Licences issued during the year 1944 was 173 (renewed 146, new 27). The total receipt on account of licence fee during the year amounted to Rs. 1,777 (Rs. 970 in 1943-44).

(c) *Registration of Motor Vehicles and Driving Licences.*

Six motor-cycles, 20 motor cars and 11 motor lorries were licensed during the year. Thirty-eight driving licences were issued. Road taxes were levied on 125 motor cars, 17 motor cycles, 11 motor lorries, and 4 goods trucks. The revenue received was Rs. 5,856 (Rs. 5,686-10 in 1943-44).

Details are given below:—

Year	Registration	Driving licences	Road Taxes	Total
1944-45 ..	95	538	5,223	5,856

(d) *Registration of Societies.*

Under the Bahawalpur Public Societies Act, 1942, 7 new Societies were registered during the year 1944-45 on payment of a fee of rupee one by each Society. During the previous year 39 Societies were registered.

(e) *Registered Limited Companies.*

During the year under report, the following new Companies were registered:—

1. Commercial Corporation Ltd., Harunabad.
2. General Trading Syndicate Ltd., Chishtian.
3. Gaushala Co., Ltd., Harunabad.

Registered fee charged from these Companies was Rs. 450. During the previous year only one Company was registered.

(f) *Extradition.*

The number of persons surrendered to Provincial Governments of India and to Indian States by His Highness' Government was 41 and 12 respectively (43 and 18 respectively in the previous year). The number of fugitive offenders received from British India and from Indian States during the year was:—

British India 61 (74 in the previous year).
Indian States 5 (5 in the previous year).

The number of cases which the State Courts could not dispose of within six months of the surrender of the accused to the State was 15. Delay in these cases is attributed to the fact that it is not always possible to secure the attendance of witnesses before the State Courts as in most cases witnesses have to be summoned from foreign territory over which the State Courts exercise no jurisdiction.

(g) (i) *State Press.*

The Sadiq-ul-Anwar Press is the only Government Press in the State and was established in 1865. The Press is being further extended and a new printing machine costing Rs. 11,500 was purchased during the year.

Printing Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 73,822 (Rs. 77,303 in 1943-44). The expenditure was Rs. 48,996 (Rs. 52,765 in 1943-44). The net profit during 1944-45 was Rs. 24,826 (Rs. 24,538 in 1943-44).

The details of receipts and expenditure during the year 1944-45 as compared with the year 1943-44 are summarised in Appendix 20.

Government Gazette.—The average number of copies of the Government Gazette issued during 1944-45 was 571 against 403 in the year 1943-44.

(g) (ii) *Stationery Depot.*

The expenditure during the year 1944-45 was Rs. 14,304 as against Rs. 10,368 in 1943-44. The increase is mainly due to revision to scales and provision of some new posts.

Book Depot.—During the year under report the following books were printed at a cost of Rs. 1,181-6 and stocked in the Depot for sale:—

Name of Book.	No. of copies printed.	Cost.
1. Cattle Trespass Act (English) ..	50	89
2. Cattle Trespass Act (Urdu)	150	55-6
3. Municipal Rules (English)	200	1 9
4. Municipal Rules (Urdu) ..	400	43
5. Civil Account Code ..	150	750
Total ..		1,181-6

Seven hundred and twenty-five copies of different books were sold for Rs. 761/1.

Purchase and issue of stationery.—A sum of Rs. 96,804 was sanctioned by Government for the purchase of stationery in the year 1944-45 against Rs. 85,156 sanctioned during 1943-44.

Actually stationery worth Rs. 67,662 (including opening balance of stock Rs. 21,944 and cost of printing of books Rs. 1,182) was purchased during 1944-45 (Rs. 84,946 in 1943-44) and a sum of Rs. 87,066 (including closing balance of stock Rs. 18,906 and sale-proceeds of books Rs. 645) was realised from Government Departments. The net profit accruing to the Depot amounted to Rs. 19,404 (Rs. 6,189 in 1943-44).

The details of receipts and gross expenditure as compared with the previous year are summarised in Appendix 21.

(h) Public Service Commission.

The Commission consists of four members of the Kabina and is presided over by the Prime Minister. Five meetings of the Commission were held on 27th April 1944, 31st May 1944, 1st June 1944, 21st December 1944 and 8th February 1945. Nine cases were disposed of in these meetings.

The appointment of 46 candidates as detailed below was recommended by the Public Service Commission during the year under report:—

Serial No.	Name of Department	Graduate	Under Graduate	Matric	Below Matric	Total
1	Judicial Department	2	1	..	..	3
2	Education Department	1	..	3	3	7
3	Police Department ..	2	..	1	..	3
4	Health Department ..	2	..	..	..	2
5	Forest Department ..	1	..	..	..	1
6	Accounts Department ..	..	1	4	..	5
7	Irrigation Department	..	1	8	14	23
8	Revenue Department ..	..	..	2	..	2
	Total ..	8	3	18	17	46

(i) *Bahawalpuri Certificate Board.*

The Board comprises of five members and a Secretary, the President being the Minister for Education and Health. The quorum consists of 3 members and twenty six-meetings were held during the year under report. Three hundred and twenty-one applications for certificates were received during the year. The number of certificates granted were A Class 242, B Class 69 and C Class 15, total 326. The number of applications rejected was 48.

CHAPTER XVII

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

Up to 1st November 1942, there were two Accountants-General, but with effect from that date the two offices were amalgamated under the Accountant-General Development who is a lent officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts service. A considerable economy in office expenditure as well as other advantages to the State have resulted from this change. The Accounts Department is responsible for pre-audit of all State and Development expenditure and for the compilation of State and Development Accounts. It also carries out the local audit of the accounts of the State Departments at Bahawalpur. The local audit of the State Municipalities, Development Notified Area Committees and Colony Accounts has also been undertaken.

Finance.—The total capital expenditure incurred on the Sulej Valley Project up to 31st March 1936, when the debt to the Government of India was funded, was Rs. 13,68,64,319. Of this Rs. 1,25,18,000 was obtained from the surplus revenues of the State, Rs. 32,51,541 was met from revenue and the balance Rs. 12,10,94,778 was borrowed from the Government of India. Since 1936 up to 31st March 1945, a further capital expenditure of Rs. 36,59,524 was incurred all of which has been charged to the revenue account. The total capital cost actually expended to date is thus over Rs. 14 crores. Under the 1936 Agreement, a sum of rupees two crores has to be credited to the Government of India out of the sale proceeds of lands sold after 1st October 1935, and 50 annual scheduled instalments ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs ending 1986 are also payable. The total amount of the payments thus to be made in the course of 50 years on account of the re-payment of the loan and interest including rupees two crores from land sales comes to Rs. 28.05 crores according to the agreed re-payment programme of which Rs. 11.08 crores has been

credited during the last eight years as per statement below :—

Year	Scheduled instalment	Sale proceeds of land sold after 1-10-35	Prepayments including discount on prepayments	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935-36 ..	15,00,000	..	..	15,00,000
1936-37 ..	15,00,000	2,57,875	5,12,988	22,70,863
1937-38 ..	20,00,000	5,30,264	20,83,819	46,14,083
1938-39 ..	30,00,000	15,10,472	32,84,600	77,95,072
1939-40 ..	35,00,000	8,69,002	14,93,457	58,62,459
1940-41 ..	35,00,000	10,57,045	25,71,291	71,28,336
1941-42 ..	45,00,000	13,51,272	43,75,966	1,02,30,238
1942-43 ..	50,00,000	17,17,880	57,74,621	1,24,92,501
1943-44 ..	50,00,000	23,35,520	1,41,88,893	2,15, 24,413
1944-45 ..	55,00,000	1,03,67,670	2,15,18,052	3,73,85,721
Total ..	3,50,00,000	2,00,00,000	5,58,03,687	11,08,03,686

Prepayments were allowed for in the agreement and on account of the careful management of the finances of the State since the Loan Agreement and in particular owing to the improved economic conditions of the colonists and zemindars as a result of the high produce prices due to the war, the financial position is strong and the prepayment account, *i.e.*, advance payments as on 31st March 1945, stood at Rs. 5.58 crores.

In accordance with the terms of the 1936 Agreement and the preceding arrangements, the State Budget was prepared in two parts up to 1944-45.

Part I. State Budget.

Part II. State Development Budget.

The statement below compares the receipts, expenditure

and closing balance of the year 1944-45 with that of the eight previous years:—

PART I. STATE BUDGET

Year	Total receipts service heads	Total expenditure service heads	Surplus Deficit	Cash balance at the close of the year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37 ..	39,93,410	36,78,973	3,14,437	1,02,773
1937-38 ..	43,46,882	37,71,420	5,72,462	3,82,562
1938-39 ..	41,83,640	39,72,349	2,11,291	40,451
1939-40 ..	43,38,819	40,18,370	3,20,449	46,939
1940-41 ..	44,15,225	40,56,750	3,58,466	51,859
1941-42 ..	48,68,561	44,68,713	3,99,848	91,708
1942-43 ..	54,04,821	80,61,138	26,56,317	13,07,260
1943-44 ..	1,04,22,739	57,76,530	1,06,46,209	89,58,711
1944-45 ..	1,36,35,130	1,58,12,032	-21,76,902	29,53,313

PART II. STATE DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Year	Total Receipts service heads including sale proceeds of land sold after 1st October 1935	Total expenditure service heads including sale proceeds of land sold after 1-10-35 and prepayment, made to the Govt. of India	Surplus Deficit	Closing cash balance at the end of each year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37 ..	81,21,062	66,29,778	14,22,184	31,22,588
1937-38 ..	1,08,40,242	91,47,154	16,93,088	68,46,034
1938-39 ..	1,00,11,317	1,25,36,061	—25,24,744	38,08,613
1939-40 ..	1,08,58,840	1,03,96,286	4,62,554	45,75,682
1940-41 ..	1,23,85,598	1,05,55,502	8,30,096	57,25,742
1941-42 ..	1,27,47,965	1,45,28,830	—17,80,865	41,78,094
1942-43 ..	1,60,64,306	1,70,41,976	—9,80,670	66,42,355
1943-44 ..	3,27,04,104	3,58,23,011	—31,18,910	94,30,837
1944-45 ..	3,03,18,280	4,51,36,699	—58,18,419	62,21,555

Note.—The deficits shown against 1938-39, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45 are not really deficits. In these years prepayments were made above the actual receipts, the excess amount being obtained from the opening cash balance of the years.

The Appendices 22-25 give in detail the receipts and expenditure of the State and State Development Budgets under major heads for the year 1943-44 and 1944-45. The State Development Department under the 1936 Agreement deducts 10 per cent of the surplus receipts before payment of the scheduled instalments and this amount is credited in the State Budget. In order to show the total receipts of the State Budget and of the State Development Budget the 10 per cent surplus is deducted in the appendices from the combined total receipts in order to arrive at the net receipts of the State. Appendix 26 shows the debt position as on 31st March 1944 and at the end of the year under report. Payments during the year in reduction of the debt totalled Rs. 3,63,85,721 the equivalent of 67 per cent of the total expenditure of the year.

Pensions.—The following statement compares the actual expenditure during the year 1944-45 under various sub-heads and the number of pensioners with the similar figures of the previous year:—

PART I.—STATE.

Details.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Civil Pensions	1,71,889	1,92,947
2. Charity Pensions	27,253	26,793
3. Religious Pensions	5,879	5,748
4. Urs Mamuls	1,188	1,690
5. Gratuities	1,460	906
6. Compassionate Pension Fund ..	..	1,139
7. Political Pensions .. ..	..	30,067
Total	2,07,669	2,59,290
Number of pensioners drawing pension partly from State and partly from State Development Budget		
	77	90
Number of pensioners wholly drawing pension from State		
	939	948
Total number of pensioners	1,016	1,038

PART II.—DEVELOPMENT.

Ordinary Pensions	5,819	8,680
Charity Pensions	2,105	1,925
Gratuity	3,832	432
Extraordinary Pensions ..	3,926	5,000
Total ..	15,682	16,037

Number of pensioners wholly drawing pensions from Development ..	24	18
Number of pensioners drawing pensions partly from Development and partly from State ..	77	90
Total number of pensioners ..	101	108

PART III.—MILITARY.

Military Pensions	45,557	47,730
Number of Pensioners ..	339	342

The number of pensioners both on the State and the State Development sides, is gradually on the increase.

Investments.—During the year under review, the following amounts were invested in War Bonds on behalf of Funds shown against each:—

	Rs.
Reserve Funds	9,05,000
Municipalities	4,17,000
Demobilisation Fund ..	1,00,000
Flood Relief Fund	17,200
Bahawal Club	5,000
Total ..	14,44,200

These investments are in addition to Rs. 5,55,000 invested in the previous years on behalf of Local bodies and Government.

CHAPTER XVIII

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

A Post-War Reconstruction Committee was formed in November, 1944, with the Prime Minister as President and Sahibzada Waliahad Sahib Bahadur, the members of the Kabina, the Chief Engineer, the General Officer Commanding and the Accountant-General as members.

One hundred schemes for the Post-War Reconstruction Plan were prepared on a five-year plan basis and submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States in February 1945. These schemes which include productive and unproductive works cover all branches of the State activities in the Post-War period such as extension of the irrigation system and the opening up of new lands, land drainage, agricultural reforms, seed supplies depots, roads, civil and veterinary hospitals, extensions and improvement of educational institutions, model town schemes, construction of buildings, extension of State Railways, water and electric supply to towns, motor transport, afforestation, establishment of major and minor industries, etc.

The capital cost of the schemes is estimated at Rs. 4 crores and the recurring cost at the end of the five-year period at Rs. 90 lakhs.

Apart from meeting other requirements, the Plan should provide a good deal of employment for demobilised personnel and other skilled and unskilled men.

A Reserve Fund with an annual instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned during the year to meet part of the cost of these schemes.

Technical Training Scheme.—This is a new scheme and was inaugurated in the State in February, 1944. Ninety-four recruits were sent out for technical training during the year to the various Technical Depots in the Punjab.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Showing the Revenue cases for the years 1943-44 and 1944-45

Kind of cases	YEAR 1943-44								YEAR 1944-45									
	Balance of last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Cases disposed of		Cases pending at the end of year 1943-44		Instituted during the year		Total		Cases disposed of		Cases pending at the end of year 1944-45	
	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court	In R. M. Court	In D. C. Court
Appeal ..	3	47	102	173	105	220	63	157	42	63	88	226	130	289	24	204	106	85
Revision ..	3	15	80	38	83	53	42	40	41	13	125	38	169	71	13	38	156	33
Review ..	1	..	17	1	18	1	16	1	2	..	35	6	37	6	2	6	35	..
Total ..	7	62	199	212	206	271	121	198	85	76	251	260	336	365	39	248	297	118

APPENDIX No. 2.

Statement showing demand, recovery and balance for Development Taccavi for the year ending March, 1945.

Head	Arrears	DEMAND Taccavi advanced during 1944-45	Total	Amount recover- ed during 1944-45	Amount remitt- ed during 1944-45	Total recovery and remitted	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Taccavi for wells with interest (principle)	2,969	634	3,603	771	..	771	2,832
Interest ..	1,307	..	1,307	204	..	204	1,103
Seed ..	14,789	1,678	16,467	10,541	..	10,541	5,926
Total ..	10,065	2,312	21,377	11,516	..	11,516	9,861

Statement showing demand, recovery and balance for State Taccavi for the year ending March, 1945.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Taccavi for wells with interest (principle)	444	..	444	208	..	208	236
Interest ..	56	..	56	..	..	..	56
Taccavi for wells with- out interest ..	822	..	822	94	..	94	728
Seed ..	2,316	..	2,316	177	..	177	2,139
Total ..	3,638	..	3,638	479	..	479	3,159

APPENDIX 3.

Income and Expenditure Statement of the Agricultural Department.

I N C O M E

Year	SEED DEPOT	MISCELLANEOUS	FARM	TOTAL
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1943-44	1,70,607 14 3	416 13 3	16,473 11 3	1,87,498 6 9
1944-45	2,52,094 7 9	172 0 0	20,102 9 0	2,72,369 0 9

E X P E N D I T U R E

Year	Pay	T.A.	Contingencies	Demonstration & Propaganda	Maintenance of bullocks	Training of candidates	Seed Depot	Farm	Locust	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1943-44	35,243 7 0	9,248 6 0	3,820 4 2	4,879 1 3	1,766 0 6	800 0 6	0-2,94,936 3 9	7,114 14 2	1,869 13 0	3,39,687 4 6
1944-45	25,243 11 0	9,351 3 6	2,596 14 6	5,159 13 0	1,641 2 6	2,362 13 0	0-2,78,472 15 0	10,538 7 9	14,976 4 0	3,50,719 5 3

APPENDIX 4.

Statement showing the details of Demonstration work done by the Agricultural Department during the year 1944-45.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Area demonstrated by improved Iron Ploughs	5,520
Area demonstrated by Hoes and Bar-Harrows	3,701
Area of Cotton sown in lines	2,648
Area of Cotton intercultured	418
Area of Wheat sown with drills	253
Improved Gur furances made	245
Spraying of Gardens	20
Compost Manure Pits made	327
Green Manuring	1,997
Eradication of harmful weeds and rat destruction	1,52,781

APPENDIX 5.

Statement showing implements purchased by Zamindars through Agricultural Department during the year 1944-45.

<i>Name of Implements.</i>	<i>No. of Implements purchased.</i>
Iron ploughs	2,342
Hoes	97
Bar-Harrows	92
Fodder Cutters	693
Cane Crushers	310
Levellers of Karah	639
Bullock Carts	228
Persian Wheels	16
Gur Pans	202
Plough Shares	613

APPENDIX 6.

Giving the number of Judicial and Revenue Officers exercising criminal powers.

1. *Appellate—*

1. Members of the Judicial Committee ..	3
2. Chief Justice, High Court	1
3. Puisne Judges, High Court	3

2. *Appellate and Original—*

1. Sessions Judge	1
2. District Magistrates, exercising powers under section 30, Cr. P. Code	2
3. Additional District Magistrates, exercising powers under section 30, Cr. P. Code	2

3. *Original—*

1. Magistrate 1st Class, exercising powers under section 30, Cr. P. Code ..	1
2. Magistrates 1st Class	9
3. Additional Magistrate exercising II Class powers	1
4. Honorary Magistrates	4
5. Special Magistrates	12

4. *Revenue Officers invested with Judicial Powers—*

1. Deputy Commissioners (Magistrate 1st Class)	2
2. Assistant Commissioners (Magistrate 1st Class)	4
3. Tehsildars, Mahal (Magistrate 2nd Class)	12
4. Tehsildars, Colony (Magistrate 2nd Class)	1
5. Naib-Tehsildars, Mahal (Magistrate 3rd Class)	12
6. Naib-Tehsildars, Colony (Magistrate 3rd Class)	7
Total ..	<hr/> 77

APPENDIX 7.

Actual Income Head VI.

Head and Sub-Head		1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Property ..		2,605	3,301	3,438
2. Fines		29,472	35,565	39,186
3. Commissions on sale of Unclaimed and Forsworn Property		685	1,207	213
4. Licensing-fee-petition writers, etc. ..		14,202	17,939	19,033
5. Registration Fee		12,109	16,539	16,475
6. Fee for Copying Registered Document ..		1,557	1,981	1,872
7. Miscellaneous		2,491	3,011	2,788
8. Nikah Khani Fee		7,816	6,426	..
Total ..		70,937	85,969	83,005
Deduct Funds ..		3,983	2,813	3,553
Net Income ..		66,954	83,156	79,452

APPENDIX 8.

Judicial Statement Actual Income Head V—Stamps.

Head and Sub-Head				1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
STAMP HEAD V.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Impressed Stamps—Sold	..	..	1,94,361	2,79,794	3,76,671
2.	One Anna Revenue Receipt—Sold	..	..	27,305	34,430	37,377
3.	Court Fee Labels—Sold	..	..	67,212	77,761	64,246
4.	Allowance for spoiled or Misused Stamps	..	..	40	128	250
5.	Penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments	..	..	1,388	1,092	2,006
6.	Court Fee realised in Cash	..	..	783	142	2,609
7.	Hundis	..	..	114	173	187
8.	State Stamps	..	..	..	..	5,807
Total				2,91,203	3,93,523	4,80,513
Deduct Refunds				2,064	2,501	4,730
Net Income				2,89,139	3,90,932	4,84,783

APPENDIX 9.

Registration Statement 1942-43 to 1944-45.

Year	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED			Value of Registered documents	INCOME		
	Compulsory	Optional	Total		From registration fee	From copying fees	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1942-43 ..	2,247	41	2,288	10,79,601	11,244	2,044	13,288
1943-44 ..	2,169	484	2,653	23,61,798	16,539	1,981	18,520

APPENDIX 10
Statement showing Thana-wise distribution of Police force for the year 1944-45.

Serial No.	Head quarters	Commis- sioner Police	Supdt. Police	Asstt. Supdt. Police	Ins- pectors	Sub- Ins- pectors	Asstt. S.I.	Head Con- stable	Camel Sowar	Con- stable	Total
1	Commissioner's Office	1	1	2	1	2	..	7	..	6	20
2	Superintendent, Bahawalnagar	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	10
3	Superintendent, Rahimyar Khan	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	9
4	Circle Inspector, Bahawalnagar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
5	Circle Inspector, Rahimyar Khan	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
6	Court Duty	..	..	..	2	4	..	14	..	..	20
7	McLeod Ganj	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	11
8	Mandi Sadiq Ganj	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	11
9	Minchinabad	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	19	26
10	Bahawalnagar	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	26	35
11	Fort Abbas	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	12	9	26
12	Sadiqpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	12	19
13	Christan	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	13	20
14	Shaher Farid	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	9	13

Serial No.	Name of Police Station	Commis- sioner police	Supdt. Police	Asstt. Supdt. Police	Ins- pectors	Sub- Ins- pectors	Asstt. S.I	Head (constable)	Camel sowar	Const- table	Total
35	Chachran Sharif	.	.	.		1		4	.	10	10
36	Kot Samaba	.	..	.		1		5		17	23
37	Islam Garh	.	..	.		.	.	2	7		9
38	Khanpur	.	.	.		1	..	5	.	25	31
39	Rahimyar Khan	.	..	..		1	1	5	1	24	32
40	Abadpur	..	..	..		1	.	3	1	11	16
41	Sadiqabad	.	.	.	.	2		3	3	17	25
42	Bhung	.	.	.		1	.	2	..	12	15
43	Kot Sabzal	.	.	.	..	1		3	5	11	20
44	Machka	.	..	.		.		2		12	14
45	Police lines	.	.	.	1	1	3	10	7	287	312
46	Reserve police at Rahimyar Khan and Bahawalnagar	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	30	30
	Total	1	3	2	7	43	9	161	100	848	1,174

APPENDIX II
Statement showing the number of cases registered during the year 1944

CASES						PERSONS				PROPERTY			
Reported.	4,493	Expunged.	1,059	Admitted.	3,434	Under investigation.	263	Untraced.	1,333	Challenged.	1,838	Convicted.	522
						Acquitted or Dis-	383	Under Trial.	933	Arrested.	3,111	Challenged.	3,459
						charged.						Convicted.	557
												Mischarged.	243
												Compounded.	240
												Under Trial.	1,931
												Absconders.	348
												Stolen.	632,397
												Recovered.	376,795
												Under investigation	36,303
												Untraced.	159,297

APPENDIX 12.
IRRIGATION BRANCH, BAHAWALPUR GOVERNMENT,
Statement showing area of principal crops irrigated, remitted and assessed during Kharif 1944 and Rabi 1944-45
as compared with those of the corresponding fasals of the previous year

KHARIF 1944															KHARIF, 1943					Remarks
Crops	Area irrigated	Area remitted			Crop matured	Deduct area remitted under Tenancy Rules etc.	Net area assessed	Area irrigated	Area remitted		Crop matured	Deduct area remitted under Tenancy Rules etc.	Net area assessed	Remarks						
		Ordinary kharaba	Percent-age	Ordinary kharaba					Percent-age											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
Sugarcane ..	23,980	1,369	6	22,611	251	22,360	19,676	1,728	9	16,948	237	16,711								
Rice ..	40,533	2,597	6	37,936	492	37,444	39,245	4,436	11	34,809	637	34,172								
Cotton American ..	324,484	41,184	13	283,310	6,916	276,394	430,019	44,046	10	385,973	8,733	37,240								
Cotton Desi ..	99,885	6,716	7	93,169	190	92,979	66,995	6,798	10	60,197	121	60,076								
Indigo ..	357	92	26	265		265	327	69	21	258		258								
Jowar and Chari ..	*154,520	4,305	3	150,215	2,105	148,110	136,449	5,682	4	130,767	2,438	128,329								
Bajra ..	164,490	16,017	10	148,473	1,416	147,057	168,123	23,663	14	144,460	1,535	142,925								
Maize ..	27,524	2,893	11	24,631	327	24,304	24,715	2,425	10	22,290	215	22,075								
Miscellaneous ..	295,222	30,147	10	265,075	17,603	247,472	283,640	34,970	12	248,670	12,686	235,984								
Total ..	1,131,005	105,320	9	1,025,685	29,300	996,385	1,168,189	123,817	12	1,044,372	26,602	1,017,770								
Wheat ..	436,682	22,457	RABL, 5	414,225	2,741	411,484	444,658	24,705	6	RABL, 1943-419,953	4,651	415,302								
Barley ..	6,814	1,243	18	5,571	34	6,537	9,080	2,195	24	6,885	7	6,878								
Mixed grain ..	241,386	22,126	9	219,260	331	218,929	246,615	19,261	8	227,354	260	227,094								
Torin and Sarson ..	112,894	16,539	15	96,355	591	95,764	67,592	8,531	11	59,061	548	58,513								
Senji ..	13,705	1,980	15	11,725	88	11,637	16,599	1,686	10	14,913	156	14,757								
Gram ..	104,036	16,942	16	87,094	171	86,923	111,445	15,564	14	95,881	254	95,627								
Miscellaneous ..	239,541	18,433	8	221,108	2,348	218,760	258,560	20,795	8	237,765	2,931	234,834								
Total ..	1,155,058	99,720	9	1,055,338	6,304	1,049,034	1,154,549	92,737	8	1,061,812	8,807	1,053,005								
GRAND TOTAL OF BOTH FASALS ..	2,286,063	205,040	9	2,081,023	35,604	2,045,419	2,322,738	216,554	9	2,106,184	35,409	2,070,775								

APPENDIX 13

Statement showing the total number of prosecutions and convictions with an indication as the nature of the offence leading to the conviction for offences relating to opium, hemp drugs and liquor (there being none in respect of other dangerous drugs) quantity of each drug seized and penalties in Bahawalpur State for the last 5 years.

Year	TOTAL NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS			TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS			Nature of offence leading to convictions	Penalties imposed	QUANTITY OF DRUG SEIZED		
	Opium	Hemp drug	Liquor	Opium	Hemp drug	Liquor			Opium	Hemp drug	Liquor
1940-41	22	9	3	13	7	3	Section 9-Opium Act Section 61-Excise Act.	One year and one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 85 fine.	2 seers $4\frac{1}{2}$ chhat. 12 tola 6 masha as 3 rattis	20 seers 12 chhat. 13 rattis	One bottle and one pint of wine.
1941-42	14	2	24	4	2	18	Section 9-Opium Act. Section 61-Excise Act.	Six months' 15 days' imprisonment and Rs. 95 fine.	58 tola 1 masha 4 rattis	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, 35 seers	
1942-43	8	..	4	2	2	1	Section 9-Opium Act Section 61-Excise Act.	One year six months' imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine and 6 hours' imprisonment till close of court.	6 seers, 19 tola	One maund	
1943-44	12	..	11	4	..	1	Section 9-Opium Act Section 61-Excise Act.	One month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 220 fine.	1 seer, 49 tola, 3 masha 3 rattis		13 $\frac{1}{2}$ chhat.
1944-45	15	..	14	7	..	2	Section 9-Opium Act Section 61-Excise Act.	2 months' imprisonment and Rs. 95 fine.	6 seers, 11 chhat.		20 bottles, 4 masha, 15 rattis.

(Twenty cases are still pending in the courts).

APPENDIX 13-A.

Progress made during the year 1944-45 in respect of number of Societies, their membership and working capital.

Class of Societies.	No. of Societies		No. of Members.		Working Capital.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
					Rs.	Rs.
Central Credit Abbasia Co-operative Bank, Bahawalpur ..	1	1	388	414	4,94,390	6,11,313
Banking Union Magharan ..	1	1	5	5	230	170
Banking Union	1	1	10	10	632	640
Loothran ..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Agricultural Societies Credit ..	284	302	9,044	8,919	9,58,053	9,90,658
Better Farming ..	1	1	15	15	..	13
Commission Shops ..	..	7	..	420	..	1,56,823
Land Revenue Redemption ..	1	5	26	68	675	5,519
Non-Agricultural Societies—						
Urban Credit ..	31	31	607	602	1,16,798	1,30,338
Rural Credit ..	5	5	105	114	23,673	23,986
Supply Store ..	1	1	16	67	665	1,336
Better Living ..	4	6	121	171	..	66
Total ..	331	361	10,337	10,805	15,95,121	19,20,862

APPENDIX 14
Statement showing income and expenditure of Court of Wards for the year 1943-44 and 1944-45

Serial No.	Name of Estate	Area of the estate	Balance 1942-43	Income 1943-44	Expenditure 1943-44	Balance 1943-44	Income 1944-45	Expenditure 1944-45	BALANCE 1944-45		
									Cash Balance	War Bond or Cash Certificate	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Behawalpur District.</i>	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Raja Ram	1,982	3,867	7,437	7,206	4,098	7,040	6,397	4,741	..	4,741
2	S. Mohd. Amin Khan	981	2,348	9,520	8,016	3,852	6,814	5,032	4,634	1,000	5,634
3	Mohd. Zaman and Mohd. Jahangir	2,244	2,304	11,205	6,776	9,823	10,207	4,162	14,868	1,000	13,868
4	Mohd. Amir	1,182	1,197	2,362	2,520	1,239	480	323	1,396	..	1,396
5	Bahadur Sher	4,332	7,529	9,341	1,937	14,933	3,307	386	3,874	*14,000	17,574
6	Manan Wali	2,993	1,421	9,601	2,366	5,656	5,398	2,815	8,139	..	8,139
	<i>Rahimyar Khan District</i>										
7	Sidhu Wali	2,902	10,330	9,939	3,107	17,162	6,698	6,935	4,425	*12,500	16,925
8	Adam Wali	469	8,197	5,098	3,472	9,823	7,781	2,989	7,615	*7,000	14,615
9	Pir Punnu Shah	3,610	70,803	23,318	9,000	57,121	25,890	23,277	20,734	*6,500	85,734
10	Kacha Buntia	744	3,953	3,531	2,668	4,819	3,251	2,124	3,446	2,500	5,946
11	Abdul Hamid	469	2,260	5,521	2,760	4,930	4,225	3,533	3,802	*2,000	5,802
12	Auqaf Estates	25,064	31,055	1,12,897	89,049	57,923	100,108	67,628	1,05,413	15,000	1,20,413
	Total	46,072	1,48,393	2,60,873	1,38,877	2,10,389	2,60,090	1,25,901	2,42,887	1,20,000	3,62,887

* Netted up Saving Certificates or War Bond, purchased during the year 1944-45 :

	Rs.
1. Mohd. Amin Khan	1,000
2. Mohd. Zaman and Mohd. Jahangir	1,000
3. Bahadur Sher	2,000
4. Sidhu Wali	4,000
5. Adam Wali	1,000
6. Pir Punnu Shah	5,000
7. Abdul Hamid	1,000
Total	15,000

APPENDIX 15

Statement showing number of Schools and students of both sexes during 1944-45

Assumed population in 1944-45	Primary Schools	MIDDLE SCHOOLS						HIGH SCHOOLS						Training schools		Industrial schools.		Adult schools		Blind schools		Primary Middle High schools								
		Government			Aided schools			Unaided schools			Government			Aided			Unaided			No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	Private Building.	Govt. Building	
		No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students											No. of schools
Bahawalpur Dist. Proprietary area Colony area Bahimyar Khan District Colony Area Total	102	2,872	797	4	797	2	299	4	1,332	2	758	1	30	1	54	37	1	25	91	25
	73	4,061	..	..	..	..	374	2	374	..	..	..	..	2	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	50
	130	4,590	..	..	..	..	738	6	738	..	..	4	309	3	872	..	..	4	867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	35
	13	379	..	..	..	..	134	1	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
	318	11,902	..	..	..	..	2,043	13	2,043	..	..	6	608	9	3,249	2	758	4	867	1	30	1	54	4	56	1	25	229	118

15 lakhs.

APPENDIX 16.

Statement showing expenditure incurred by Government, Municipalities, N. A. Committees, District Boards on education during the year on all schools and S. E. College.

Budget	Pri- mary	Middle	High	Train- ing	Theolo- gical	In- dustrial	Blind	Stipend to Sahib- zadas	College	Inspection staff	AID TO INSTITUTIONS.		Total.
											Inside	Outside	
State	..	5,396	44,659	20,709	21,260	33,251	7,599	2,477	68,071	53,769	5,800	22,000	2,84,991
Municipalities	5,011	53,660	88,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,308
N. Area Committees	6,352	..	32,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,468
District Boards	267,338	20,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287,420
Bahawal Nagar Municipality	2,043	..	20,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,371
Total	280,794	79,088	185,741	20,709	21,260	33,251	7,599	2,477	68,071	53,769	5,800	22,000	780,559
Percentage	36.0	10.1	23.8	2.68	2.70	4.20	.97	.31	8.8	6.9	.74	2.8	..

APPENDIX 17.

*Name of Hospitals.*I. *Medical Hospitals*

1. B. V. Hospital.
2. Camp Hospital, Sadiq Garh Palace.
3. Jail Hospital, Bahawalpur.

II. *Municipal Hospitals*

4. City Hospital, Bahawalpur.
5. J. Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
6. Khanpur.
7. Rahimyarkhan civil.
8. Ahmedpur East.
9. Khairpur.
10. Minchinabad.
11. Mandi Sadiq Ganj.
12. Ahmedpur Lamma.
13. Allahabad.
14. Bahawalnagar Male Hospital
15. Bahawalnagar Female Hospital.

III. *Hospitals maintained by District Boards.*

16. Degi.
17. Shahiwala.
18. Malkani.
19. Mandi Sadiqabad.
20. Chandna.
21. Dahranwala.
22. Faqirwali.
23. Fort Marot.
24. Yazman.
25. Qaimpur.
26. Machka.
27. Bhung.
28. Jamal Din Wali.

IV. *State Development Notified Area Committees,*

29. Harunabad.

30. Chishtian.

31. Fort Abbas.

32. Hasilpur.

5. *Canal Dispensaries.*

33. Bahawalnagar Canal.

34. Rahimyarkhan Canal.

6. *Tasrifat.*

35. Alhilal.

36. Daulat Khana.

37. Military Hospital.

APPENDIX 18

Statement showing the number of Indoor & Outdoor patients and the number of operations in each hospital of the State for the year 1944-45.

Serial No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of patients treated in 1944-45.		No. of operations in 1944-45.	
		Indoor	Outdoor	Major.	Minor.
I. Medical Hospitals					
1	B. V. Hospital ..	10,569	79,695	374	1,023
2	Camp Hospital Sadiqgarh Palace ..	2,112	32,770	58	287
3	Central Jail, Bahawalpur ..	4,449	8,000	..	70
		17,130	120,555	432	1,370
II. Municipal Hospitals.					
4	City Branch, Bahawalpur ..	..	52,359	9	255
5	Female Hospital ..	6,065	45,185	42	133
6	Khanpur ..	6,954	44,685	206	2,000
7	Rahimyar Khan Civil ..	4,810	46,817	78	614
8	Adhmadpur East ..	1,300	48,772	31	530
9	Khairpur ..	1,352	45,280	19	669
10	Minchinabad ..	1,612	31,072	57	108
11	Mandi Sadiq Ganj ..	682	23,909	14	700
12	Ahmadpur Lamma ..	495	21,456	3	201
13	Allahabad ..	814	41,650	33	322
14	Bahawal Nagar Male ..	4,297	45,374	73	536
15	Bahawal Nagar Female ..	980	29,431	..	..
		29,481	478,990	565	6,690
III. District Board Hospitals.					
16	Degi ..	..	22,227	..	304
17	Jamaldinwali ..	894	21,009	42	196
18	Shahiwalla ..	..	23,666	..	80
19	Malkani ..	..	44,311	11	418
20	Mandi Sadiqabad ..	7,534	35,621	153	605
21	Chandna ..	..	22,079	..	..
22	Dahranwala ..	..	22,923	10	214
23	Faqirwali ..	961	22,571	13	214
24	Fort Marot ..	73	21,337	3	218
25	Yazman ..	..	21,220	7	148
26	Qaimpur ..	..	22,172	9	193
27	Machka ..	..	16,577	..	168
28	Bhung ..	..	11,163	..	88
		9,762	306,776	248	2,846
IV. Notified Area Committees Hospitals					
29	Harunabad ..	2,774	35,652	9	650
30	Chishtian ..	7,327	37,277	150	718
31	Fort Abbas ..	..	23,174	2	287
32	Mandi Hasilpur ..	..	33,152	38	331
		10,101	129,555	208	1,9860
V. Canal Dispensaries.					
33	Canal Bahawalnagar ..	..	21,444	..	92
34	Canal Rahimyar Khan ..	..	23,036	6	157
		..	45,080	6	249
VI. Tasrifat.					
35	Alhulal ..	233	19,451	7	131
36	Daulat Khana ..	..	4,400	..	10
37	Military Hospital ..	1,646	11,184	..	..
		1,879	35,035	7	141

APPENDIX 19.

Local Acts of the State.

1. Bahawalpur Agriculturist Debtors Relief Act 1938.
2. Bahawalpur Legal Practitioners Act of 1938.
3. Bahawalpur Professional Tax Act of 1940.
4. Bahawalpur State Cotton Excise Act 1940.
5. Bahawalpur Motor Vehicles Rules 1941.
6. Restricting the printing and publishing of the Holy Quran to Muslims Acts of 1941.
7. Bahawalpur Public Societies Act of 1942.
8. Bahawalpur Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act 1942.
9. Bahawalpur Court of Wards Act 1942 with Rules.
10. Bahawalpur Municipal Act 1943 with Rules.
11. Bahawalpur District Boards Act 1943 with Rules.
12. Bahawalpur Income Tax Act 1943.
13. Bahawalpur Excess Profits Tax Act 1943.
14. Tobacco (Excise Duty) Act 1943.
15. Vegetable Products (Excise) Duty Act 1943.
16. Bahawalpur State Ferries Act 1943.
17. Bahawalpur State Panchayat Act 1943 with Rules.
18. Bahawalpur Cattle Trespass Act 1944.
19. Bahawalpur Arms Act 1944 with Rules.
20. Bahawalpur Shikar Act 1944 with Rules.
21. Bahawalpur Public Security Act 1944.
22. Bahawalpur Weekly Holidays Act 1945.

APPENDIX 20.

I Gross Printing Receipts.

Year	Printing of forms etc.	Government Gazette	Advertisements	Book Binding	Closing balance of stock	Receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1943-44	62,121	2,158	2,250	6,143	4,631	77,303
1944-45	59,853	2,252	2,190	6,093	3,434	73,822

II Gross Printing Expenditure.

Year	Opening balance of stock	Cost of papers	Inks	Purchase and Repairs	Cost of Electric energy	Book Binding	Overtime	Total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1943-44	3,404	34,046	833	3,769	833	5,569	291	52,765
1944-45	4,631	33,126	590	3,260	732	6,315	333	48,996
							1043-44	1944-45

Gross Printing Receipts	..	77,303	73,822
Gross Printing Expenditure	..	52,765	48,996
Net Profit	..	24,538	24,826

APPENDIX 21.

I. Gross Expenditure (Purchase of Stationery).

Year	Opening Balance of Stock	Stationery Purchased	Cost of Printing of Acts	Total
1943-44	34,720	49,656	570	84,946
1944-45	21,944	44,536	1,182	67,662

III. Gross Receipts (Sale Proceeds of Stationery).

Year	Sale Proceeds of Stationery	Sale of Acts	Closing Balance of Stock	Total
1943-44	69,093	98	21,944	91,135
1944-45	67,515	645	18,906	87,066
			1943-44	1944-45
	Gross Stationery Receipts		91,135	87,066
	Gross Stationery Expenditure		84,946	67,662
		Net Profit	6,189	19,404

APPENDIX 22.

Part I—State Receipts.

			1943-44	1944-45
	<i>Heads</i>		Rs.	Rs.
Durbar		2,61,050	2,61,349
Land Revenue and Water Rate	.. .		18,86,968	18,86,840
Forest		45,000	45,000
Excise		5,89,680	8,82,318
Stamps		3,91,054	4,84,783
Law and Justice		1,02,012	99,760
Police		36,365	40,513
Education		11,129	11,687
Interest on Bank Deposits	..		4,174	27,648
Miscellaneous		9,81,831	11,15,541
Army		4,45,291	5,33,635
B. & R. and Workshop			70,015	91,339
Palace Division
Irrigation	.. .		4,13,000	4,13,000
Tasrifat
K. C. Railway		39,161	44,310
Income-Tax	. ..		4,50,741	12,14,997
Gardens		50,463	22,629
Medical		1,236	3,190
10% and 75% Contribution from Development			1,30,34,862	61,19,675
Professional Tax		1,19,010	1,01,153
War Tax		64,320	88,971
Municipal Direction Receipts		1,98,568	1,26,681
Agriculture	. ..		16,628	20,162
	Total ..		1,64,22,739	1,36,35,130

APPENDIX 23.

Part II—State Development Receipts.

<i>Heads</i>	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	38,89,369	37,14,595
Rural Amenities .. .. .	..	..
Irrigation	67,16,560	70,05,854
Civil Works	4,483	6,081
Miscellaneous Colony Receipts . . .	17,83,110	19,49,433
Forests	18,507	10,163
Railway Earnings	4,95,856	4,42,512
Capital Receipts	92,12,848	46,84,931
Miscellaneous	17,004	58,574
Receipts from Lands and Town Sites sold after 1-10-1935	93,77,474	1,98,43,183
Discount on Prepayments	11,88,893	16,23,280
Total Part II	3,27,04,104	3,93,18,280
Grand Total	4,91,26,843	5,29,53,410
<i>Deduct</i> —10% contribution and 75% appearing twice	1,03,34,802	61,19,675
Net Receipts	3,87,92,041	4,68,33,735

APPENDIX 24.

Part I—State Expenditure.

<i>Heads</i>	1943-44	1944-45
Durbar (includes Toshakhana) ..	Rs. 5,53,007	Rs. 6,10,006
Land Revenue .. ..	..	..
Forests .. ..	..	..
Excise	1,41,058	3,01,240
Stamps	14,394	17,600
Law and Justice	3,51,432	4,01,036
Police	3,53,740	4,23,072
Education	2,17,951	3,06,668
Accounts	40,667	48,040
Miscellaneous	3,88,927	49,41,508
Army	10,91,110	18,47,145
B. & R. and Workshops ..	2 25,054	10,85,541
Palace Division and Workshops ..	2,46,217	..
Irrigation .. ..	..	..
Tasrifat	9,70,889	9,71,708
K. C. Railway	205	205
Post Office	5,000	5,000
Gardens	77,146	71,714
Medical	91,498	1,91,677
Pensions	2,26,550	2,59,289
Stables	58,978	58,979
Repayment of Bhavanagar Loan ..	2,88,073	21,20,446
Repayment Exchange Account Loan ..	3,03,415	18,64,735
Panchayats	11,414	13,262
War Taxation	33,838	33,819
Municipal Direction charges ..	64,922	45,184
Agriculture	10,916	44,957
Veterinary	10,017	20,194
Total Part I ..	57,76,527	1,58,12,032

APPENDIX 25.

Part II—Development Expenditure.

<i>Heads</i>	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	6,20,001	7,31,946
Rural Amenities .. .. .	.	..
Irrigation	28,03,595	33,63,203
Civil Works	1,13,047	1,48,462
Forests	25,416	37,265
Colony Police	53,779	47,730
Accounts	58,448	63,549
Miscellaneous	4,466	1,627
Pensions	15,681	16,036
Working expenses of B. C. Railway ..	2,98,750	2,26,722
Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works ..	—84,062	—1,01,465
Capital expenditure on Civil Works ..	36,274	96,228
Capital expenditure on Railway	—458	..
Building for Imperial Bank	18,860	..
Contribution to State (10% of surplus) .	18,17,394	13,21,893
Payment to Government of India	2,15,24,413	3,43,85,721
75% share of net surplus of Development ..	83,17,408	47,97,782
Total Part II	3,58,23,013	4,51,36,699
Grand Total	4,15,99,540	6,09,48,731
Deduct—10% and 75% contribution appearing twice	1,03,34,802	61,19,675
Net expenditure	3,12,64,738	5,48,29,056

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BAHAWALPUR STATE
FOR THE YEAR
1944-45

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY)

THE CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE LTD., LAHORE
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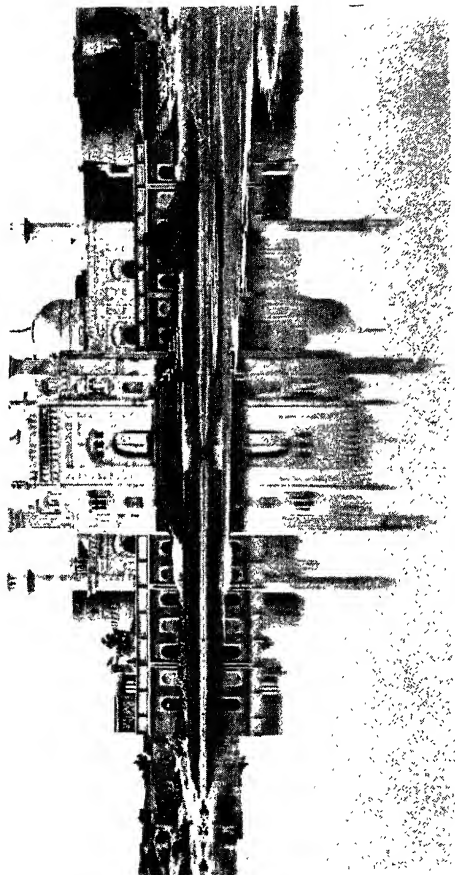
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THE DERAWAR FORT

Derawar Fort is situated at a distance of 24 miles due south of Sadiq Garh Palace and about 75 miles from the border of Jaisalmer State. The Fort has a recorded history dating back to the 8th Century when it was held by the Bhatti Rulers of Derawar. The Fort was first captured by Nawab Bahawal Khan in 1733. For several generations the Ruling Family of Bahawalpur State generally resided in Derawar.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

THE NAWAB RULER BAHADUR OF BAHAWALPUR

G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report
for the year 1944-45.

I AM,

YOUR HIGHNESS' MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

R. M. CROFTON,

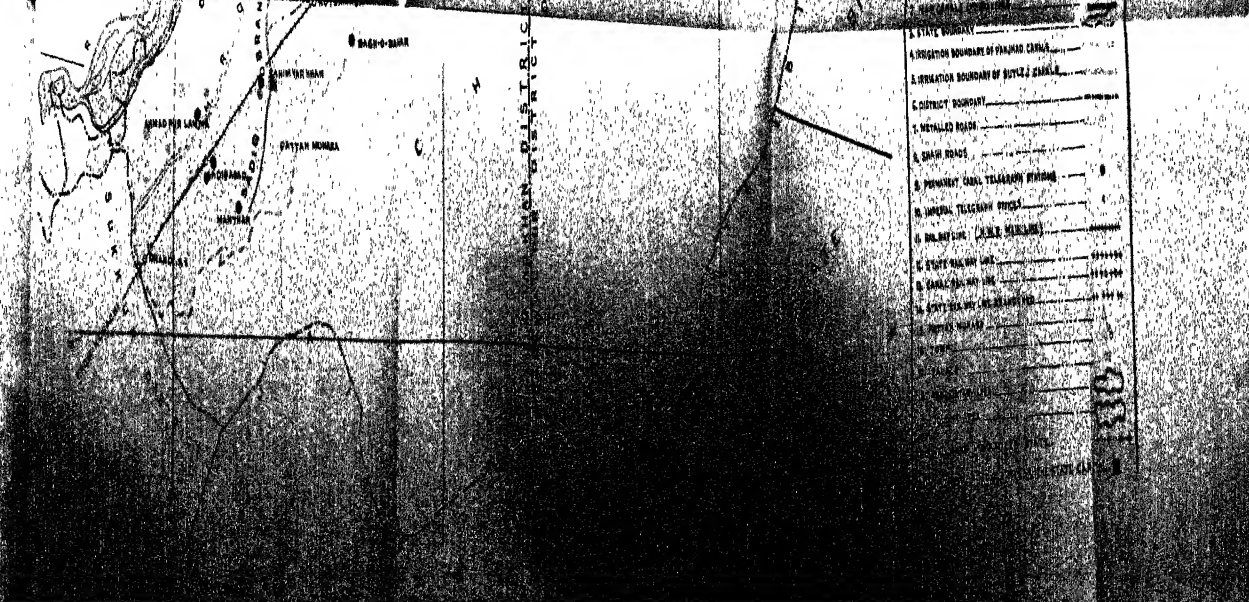
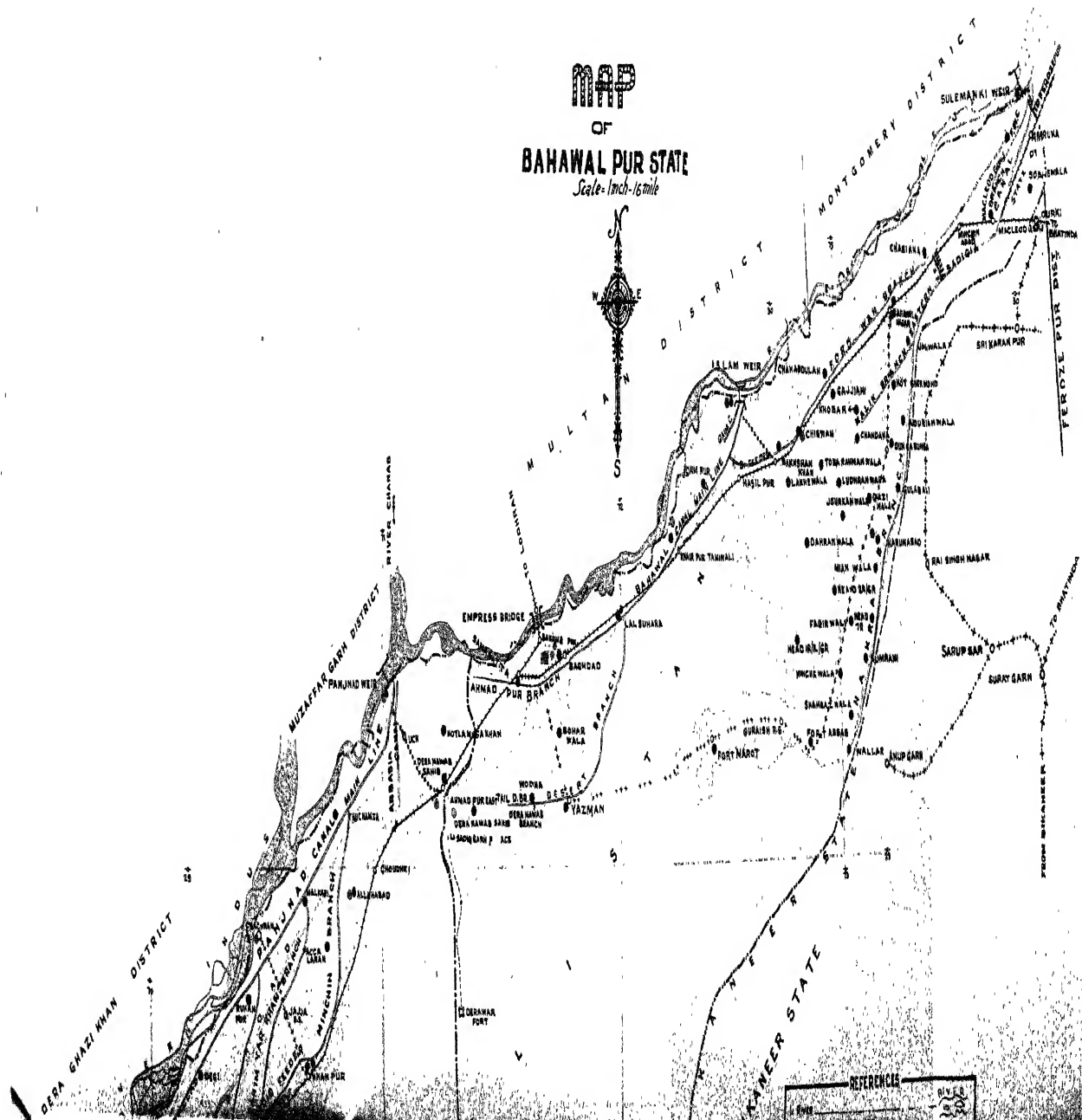
Prime Minister, Bahawalpur State.

BAGHDAD-UL-JADID :

The 27th April, 1946.

MAP OF BAHAWAL PUR STATE

Scale-1inch=16mile



REFERENCE	
1	STATE BOUNDARY
2	REGULATION BOUNDARY OF PUNJAB CANAL
3	REGULATION BOUNDARY OF SUTLEJ CANAL
4	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
5	RAILROAD
6	GRAVEL ROADS
7	PRINCIPAL CANAL TRUNKS
8	IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH LINES
9	RAILWAY LINES (INDICATED)
10	STATE RAILWAY LINES
11	CANAL RAILWAY LINES
12	PORT RAILWAY LINES
13	RAILWAY STATIONS
14	RAILWAY BRANCHES
15	RAILWAY BRANCHES
16	RAILWAY BRANCHES
17	RAILWAY BRANCHES
18	RAILWAY BRANCHES
19	RAILWAY BRANCHES
20	RAILWAY BRANCHES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

The State of Bahawalpur extends along the left bank of the Sutlej river for about 260 miles and thence along the left bank of the Indus up to the border of the Sukkur District of Sind. The State adjoins five districts of the Punjab, the Sukkur District of Sind and the States of Jaisalmer and Bikaner and comprises a long strip of territory 320 miles in length with an average width of 50 miles running from north-west to north-east. It lies between 27°, 42° and 30°, 25° north latitude and 69°, 31° and 74° 1° east longitude. The average rainfall varies from about seven inches in the north-east to three inches in the extreme south west; in ordinary years cultivation involves irrigation. The total area of the State is approximately 20,000 square miles of which 6,700 square miles fall in the agricultural zone and the rest comprise the Cholistan in which cultivation is seldom possible and there is only a sparse and nomadic population of graziers to be found.

Population.—The population of the State at the end of the year under report was about 15 lakhs; according to the 1941 Census it was 13,41,000 (9,84,600 in 1931 and 7,81,000 in 1921). The rapid increase is due to the development of weir-controlled irrigation as a result of the Sutlej Valley Project and to the consequential large-scale immigration of colonists principally from the Punjab. The population (in 1941) distributed according to the principal religions was as under:—

		<i>Per cent.</i>
Muslims	.. 10,98,814	(81·93)
Hindus	.. 1,74,408	(13·07)
Sikhs	.. 46,945	(3·50)
Jains, Christians and others	.. 21,042	(1·5)

Of the total population 10 per cent. live in towns with a population of 2,500 and above. There are 22 urban areas with a total population (1941 Census) of 137,440. Mostly zemindars live in or near their lands and the average density of the population over the cultivable area of the State works out at 200 per square mile.

Physical Features.—The State comprises a flat alluvial plain merging in the desert as the land recedes from the rivers and where water cannot be brought. It is devoid of all hills and streams except the pools and backwaters of the three of the great rivers of the Punjab ; it is divided lengthwise into three strips of which the first is part of the Great Indian Desert known as Rohi or Cholistan, the central tract is chiefly desert incapable of cultivation without irrigation and identical with the Bar Uplands of the Western Punjab and the third is a fertile alluvial tract separated by a depression known as the Hakra which at one time carried the waters of a large river.

Languages.—The chief language spoken is Bahawalpuri which is identical with Multani Jatki or Western Punjabi. The official language in which business is carried on is Hindustani (Urdu).

His Highness the Nawab Ruler.—His Highness is the only son of His Highness the late Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan Bahadur Abbasi V and was born in 1904 and succeeded his late father in 1907. He received his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, from 1915—20 and later on administrative training as well as a course of military instruction at Quetta. In 1911 he attended the Coronation Darbar and, at the age of eight, commanded his State Imperial Service Camel Corps which marched past the saluting base where His late Imperial Majesty King George V took the salute at an Imperial review. From 1912—14 His Highness was in England. In 1922 he received the honorary rank of Lieutenant and was attached to 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. At the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India His Highness had the honour of being attached to His Royal Highness' suite as an A.D.C. The dignity of the K.C.V.O. was in that year conferred. In 1924 he was made a Captain. He was invested with full ruling powers in March 1924. In 1926 the Knighthood of the Star of India (K.C.S.I.) was conferred, and in 1931 at Buckingham Palace, His Highness received from His Imperial Majesty the dignity of the G.C.I.E. In 1933 he was promoted to the rank of Major and in 1940 to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1941 he received the insignia of the G.C.S.I. In 1935, after the Quetta Earthquake, he showed his deep sympathy for the sufferers by personally attending at the Dera Nawab Railway Station 49 of the

Special Refugee Trains. In recognition, Their Excellencies Lord Willingdon, the then Viceroy, and Lady Willingdon, while on their way to Quetta broke their journey at Dera Nawab Sahib and paid a short visit to thank him personally for his assistance. In the same year, attended by a large retinue, His Highness undertook the journey to Hedjaz to perform the Haj and thus fulfil both a sacred duty and a pious tradition. His further travels during the years of the present war will be referred to in a later Chapter dealing with the War Effort of the State.

In the field of administration His Highness, apart from exercising control over every branch, holds himself the two portfolios of Army and Tasrifat including the Palace Division. Consistent with the maintenance intact of the political identity, administrative independence and sovereign status of the State, His Highness is a confirmed supporter of the cause of an All-India Federation as envisaged in the Act of 1935 and further elucidated in the discussions which were in progress from 1937 till the outbreak of the present War. His Highness is a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and as such has taken a keen interest in all the deliberations which have ~~been~~ taken place and in all the discussions and negotiations both during and since the Second Great War. In the field of local administration His Highness has concentrated his attention on the War Effort of the State and on securing improved administrative standards in the State (*vide* also Chapter II under Important Events of the years and Chapter III).

CHAPTER II

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Historical Sketch.—The Ruling Family of Bahawalpur belong to the Abbasi clan and are directly descended from Hazrat Abbas from whom His Highness is sixtieth in descent and from the Abbaside Caliphs of Baghdad who, after the dismemberment of the Khilafat in Baghdad, as a result of the Mongol invasion, joined the Mamelukes in Egypt where they enjoyed a very influential position. In 1370 A.D. Amir Sultan Ahmad II emigrated to Sind, and, by force of arms, annexed a considerable territory. In the course of time the family gradually moved north, losing much of the Sind territory and finally settled down at Derawar and in the vicinity of the present city of Bahawalpur which was selected owing to its central position with relation to the various territories which had been acquired by the then rulers. The rulers of Bahawalpur first owed allegiance to Afghanistan but assumed independence on the fall of the Durrani Empire which followed the expulsion of Shah Shuja from Kabul. In 1833 Bahawalpur was visited by Mr. Elphinstone then on his way to Kabul, and in the same year, at the instance of the British Government, a treaty was negotiated which was further strengthened by a subsequent treaty in 1838 which declared that "there should be perpetual friendship alliance and unity of interests between the Hon'ble East India Company and Nawab Bahawal Khan III and his heirs and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties." Both treaties recognized the Nawab and his heirs as absolute rulers of their country. The treaties, as well as a number of other agreements, also regulated the traffic on the Indus and fixed the tolls to be charged by the State. On all subsequent occasions the rulers of Bahawalpur have demonstrated by their acts the depth of the loyalty felt and affirmed in these treaties. Much assistance was rendered during the first Afghan War in 1838 for which the then Nawab received the grant of the districts of Sabzal Kot and Bhung and again during the Multan Campaign in 1848 when the wholehearted co-operation of the Bahawalpur State Forces in the operations against Mul Raj was recognized by the grant by Lord

Dalhousie of a life pension to then ruler of rupees one lakh per annum. Much assistance was also rendered during the Mutiny in 1857-58 and during the second Afghan War in 1878 when His Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi IV received the honour of the G.C.S.I. Previously in 1868 the ruler of Bahawalpur was granted a permanent salute of 17 guns. His Highness the then Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Terah Campaign, in Somaliland, in connection with the Tibet Mission, and in the Frontier operations against the Mohmand and Zakkakhel tribes in 1908. Immediately on the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, the Darbar, on behalf of His Highness who was then a minor, offered all the State Troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt and later the other half was sent to Basra.

An event of outstanding importance to the State, which occurred during the minority of the present ruler, was the sanction conveyed by the Secretary of State for India in 1921 to the Sutlej Valley Project which provides weir-controlled irrigation in Bahawalpur State from three weirs situated at Sulemanke, Islam and the Panjnad.

The Sutlej Valley Project was constructed during the years 1922—33. It is not necessary to give an account of the long discussions to which this great project inevitably gave rise both before, during and subsequent to its completion or to state the representations which from time to time have been put forward by the State.

The Project falls into four natural groups and is designed to provide perennial and non-perennial weir-controlled irrigation from the Ferozepore, Sulemanke, Islam and Panjnad Headworks. The total expenditure on the project up to the end of the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 33.31 crores. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres are non-perennial irrigation. Of the total area, 2,825,000 acres are in Bahawalpur State territory, 1,942,000 are in British territory and 341,000 in Bikaner State.

The irrigation under the Panjnad Weir in the Rahimyar Khan District is secure as the weir is situated below the junction of the Sutlej and Chenab rivers and there is generally sufficient water for the designed capacity of the canals. Such, however, is often not the case in respect of the water

supplies available from the Islam and Suleimanke weirs and there are chronic complaints of shortage of water particularly during the early kharif season and the sowing and ripening periods of the rabi. Nonetheless in years of fairly adequate supplies in the Sutlej river, and with the high rates of agricultural produce now ruling, great new wealth and prosperity is being created in the State a fact which will be readily appreciated by contrasting the figures given below of the land revenue and crop value in the year 1924-25, *i.e.*, shortly before the starting of weir-controlled irrigation, and in the current year :—

Name of Head.	1924-25.	1944-45.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Combined revenue receipts ..	26,97,997	55,62,632
2. Irrigation receipts ..	11,44,700	74,18,854
3. Estimated value of principal crops	1,97,56,501	15,04,17,028

Thus the combined land and irrigation revenue of the State has increased during the last 21 years by Rs. 91 lakhs or by 238 per cent. As compared with the figures of 1943-44 there has been an increase of Rs. 1.52 lakhs in the combined revenue and irrigation receipts and an estimated increase of Rs. 51.50 lakhs in the value of the principal crops.

Important Events of the Year.—The most important event of the year under report was the auspicious marriage of Waliahad Sahib Bahadur of Bahawalpur State which was celebrated at Sadiq Garh Palace with much splendour on the 22nd of March, 1945. This happy event was all the more felicitous because in the last three generations it was the first occasion on which a Ruler of the State had the happiness to celebrate in his life time his heir-apparent's marriage. Captain (now Major) Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Abbasi Waliahad was married to the daughter of Alimartabat Major Shamsuddin Muhammad Qureishy, the Minister for Education and Health. Among the large number of guests, Ruling Princes, Nobles of the Punjab and N.-W.F.P., etc., who responded in person to the invitation of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur, the following

may be mentioned:—His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur Bhopal; His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Kapurthala; His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur Faridkot; His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur Suket; His Highness the Nawab Sahib Loharu; the Nawab Sahib of Pataudi; the Nawab Sahib of Mekran; the Jam Sahib of Lasbela; the Hon'ble Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council; the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Prime Minister, Punjab; the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Minister, Punjab; the Hon'ble Major Nawab Ashiq Hussain, Minister, Punjab; the Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye, Minister, Punjab; the Hon'ble Brigadier Sir Hissamuddin, Army Member, Bhopal State; Nawab Makhdoom Sir Murid Husain; Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik Sir Allah Bakhsh Tiwana; Khan Bahadur Malik Sir Mohammad Amin; Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan Qazilbash; Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan; Lt.-Col. Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed; Nawab Sir Mohammad Yusuf; Khan Bahadur Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid; the Khan of Zaida; the Chief of Makhad; the Raja of Rahlloo; and Prince Abdur Rahman Effendi.

All the Hazrat Sahibs and the Sajjada Nashins of the sacred Khanqahs in and adjoining Bahawalpur State also graced the ceremonies by being present in person. On the occasion of the marriage His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur announced the grant of War Allowances to all Government Servants drawing pay up to Rs. 750 p.m. He also announced his intention to open a Zamindara Residential School for the education of the sons of the leading Zamindars, Military Officers and officials of the State.

Another important event was the revision of the Postal Agreement of 1870. After a good deal of correspondence with the Government of India the Postal Agreement was revised and a new Agreement was sanctioned on 1st January 1945 under which the system of free franking of the State correspondence within the State was replaced by a more regular system of franking official correspondence within the State with Bahawalpur State Service Stamps.

On the 21st of November 1944, a Committee known as the Post War Policy Committee was appointed to consider Post-War Problems as affecting the State. The Committee consists of the following Members:—Chairman, the Prime

Minister, Members. Captain Sahibzada Waliahad Sahib Bahadur, the P.W. & Revenue Minister, the Home Minister, the Minister for Education and Health, the Minister-in-Waiting, the Household Minister, the Chief Engineer, the General Officer Commanding, Bahawalpur State Forces, the Accountant General; and Secretary, the Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction. This Committee held two meetings in the year under review and approved the Five Crore Post-War Plan (1947-52) which was forwarded to the Residency for the information of the Government of India, in February 1945.

Four Meetings of the Constitutional Affairs Committee were held during the year presided over by the Prime Minister.

In the First Meeting held on the 6th of April 1944 the Committee discussed the remaining recommendations on Internal Reforms embodied in para 53 of the original Report of the Drafting Committee of the Chamber of Princes. The Committee resolved that the first stages of increased association of people with the Government should be

- (a) the holding of District Conferences;
- (b) the Constitution of certain Statutory Advisory Committees with nominated Members to begin with;
- (c) the publication of future legislative measures, other than an Ordinance or Firman Mubarak, in the State Gazette, for the purpose of eliciting public opinion, which, when received, should be scrutinised by a carefully selected Advisory Committee of officials and non-officials.

At the Second Meeting on the 16th May, 1944, the Political Secretary was asked to prepare Draft Rules for the convening of District Conferences for the consideration of the Committee.

At the Third Meeting on the 28th October 1944, draft Rules for the holding of District Conferences were considered and recommended for His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's sanction. It was resolved that the following three Committees should also be set up in the State :—

- (1) A Statutory Advisory Committee for Education and Public Health,

(2) A Statutory Advisory Committee for Agricultural Development and Post-War Reconstruction.

(3) A Statutory Advisory Committee for Muslim Endowments (old, new and grant-in-aid).

At the Fourth Meeting held on the 24th November, 1944, the Prime Minister read out the Firman of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur, sanctioning the District Conference Rules. The Draft Rules for the Statutory Advisory Committee for legislative matters were further discussed.

On the 25th April, 1944 a Meeting of the War Purposes Fund Committee was held under the Presidentship of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur. The Budget for the year 1944-45 was passed by the Committee. In this Meeting besides raising the contribution to H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 2,50,000, other contributions amounting to Rs. 55,000 were sanctioned for amenities to the Troops and for various Soldiers' Relief and Benevolent Funds.

Acts.—A new Arms Act and Manual was drafted during the year and this was enforced in the State with effect from the 1st April, 1945.

The following British India Acts with the usual amendments to suit local conditions were also enforced during the year under report:—

The Punjab Pro-emption (amendment) Act I of 1944, the Epidemic Diseases (Punjab Amendment) Act III of 1944, the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab Amendment) Act VI of 1944, Indian Companies (Amendment) Act XXX of 1943, Indian Companies (Amendment) Act IV of 1944, the Insurance (Amendment) Act VII of 1944 and Factories (Amendment) Act XIV of 1944.

His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur was invited to attend, and attended, two Sessions of the National Defence Council held at New Delhi on the 17th to 19th April, 1944 and 8th to 10th January, 1945.

On the 1st of December, 1944 the Shikar and Zoological Departments were transferred from the portfolio of the Minister for Education and Health to the portfolio of the Prime Minister and both these departments were placed under the immediate control of the Waliahad Sahib Bahadur who was designated as Officer Incharge of Shikar and

Departments. As a result the scope of the Shikar Department has been considerably extended and increased attention is being given to the preservation of game.

In March 1944, Daulat Khana-i-Alia at Baghdad-ul-Jadid was transferred from the Tasrifat Department to the State P.W.D. and these Palaces are now being used as State Guest Houses and are known as "Dar-ul-Salam" and "Dar-ul-Falah."

Certainly one of the most important events of the year was the inauguration by the new Chief Medical Officer, Col. Dick, of Eye Camps. Three Camps at Bahawalpur, Jamal-dinwali and Sadiqabad were held during the year. The number of Cataract cases operated on at these Camps were respectively 185, 52 and 186. In addition a large number of other people received treatment. Special merit attaches to Seth Ghansham Das who in addition to managing at his own cost throughout the year a free Canteen at the Samasatta Railway Station for the benefit of serving soldiers undertook to provide messing for all patients as well as for attendants attending the Bahawalpur and Sadiqabad Eye Camps.

The year was also remarkable for the large increase in the temporary revenue derived from the sale of land as will be seen from Chapter XVII. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 4,68,33,735. Of which Rs. 2,45,28,114 were on account of capital receipts. This enabled pre-payments, inclusive of schedules instalments and discount to be made on account of the Sutlej Valley Debt to the extent of Rs. 3,43,85,721 during the year. The year 1944-45 thus enabled the State to break the back of the S.V.P. Debt which as a result, has now been so lightened as to give rise to the hope that in a comparatively few years' time the whole Debt may be successfully redeemed instead of by the year 1986, as provided under the Loan Agreement.

Industrial Development.—Active discussions were in progress throughout the year for the establishment of three major Basic Industries in accordance with the Industrial Policy of the State to convert the three main primary raw products (cotton, wheat and oilseeds) into finished goods. The negotiations were not completed but made good progress as a result of which it is probable that a large Textile Mill, a Hydrogenation Plant and a central Flour Mill, Biscuit

Factory and Starch Factory will shortly be established. Permission to start a number of Small and Cottage Industries were given also during the year.

The Food Department established in 1942-43 worked successfully in assisting to meet the requirements of deficit areas throughout India. The actual exports of foodgrains during the rabi Food Year ending the 30th April, 1945 were as follows :—

1. Wheat 1,02,168 tons against the final target figure of 96,880 tons. These figures also include the undespached balance quotas for the previous year.
2. Other rabi foodgrains, i.e., gram and barley 28,019 tons.
3. Kharif foodgrains, i.e., rice, millets and maize 9,362 tons.

These surplus stocks were mainly sent to Defence Services, United Provinces, Bombay, N.W.F.P., Bengal, Mysore, Madras, Travancore, Cochin and Baluchistan (*vide* also Chapters III & V).

Imperial Bank.—A Branch of the Imperial Bank was opened at Bahawalpur in September 1943 and there are now six Pay Offices at the following important trading centres:—

Chishtian, Harunabad, Hasilpur, Ahmadpur East, Khanpur, and Sadiqabad.

During the year under report, business has been financed to the extent of Rs. 6 crores. The State has also benefited by substantial savings not only in regard to the cost of remittances required to be made from time to time but also in regard to the discount earned by the State on pre-payments made under the 1936 Loan Agreement. The Bank Office at Bahawalpur is commodious and well equipped for its increasing activities.

Reserve Funds.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the following four Reserve Fund Rules for which were sanctioned during the last year:—

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bahawalpur State Civil List Reserve Fund ..	5,00,000	4,00,000
2. The Bahawalpur State Special Development Fund ..	15,00,000	..
3. The Bahawalpur State Major Calamity Relief Fund ..	50,000	..
4. The Bahawalpur State General Reserve Fund ..	50,000	..

Distinguished Guests.—His Excellency Sir Bertrand Glancy, the Governor of the Punjab was the guest of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur at Sadiq Garh Palace from 17th to 19th January, 1944, and among other places visited the Derawar Fort.

Major-General Sir Charles Olaf Harvey, the Military Adviser-in-Chief paid a visit to the State from the 15th to 16th of November, 1944 and was a guest of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur at Sadiq Garh Palace.

The usual Jajjah Shoot was held in December 1944, and a large number of guests included the Regional Food Commissioner, General Sir Clarence Bird.

The Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States paid an Official Visit to the State and remained in the State from the 26th February 1945 to 2nd March 1945. Mr (now Sir Conrad) Corfield stayed at Sadiq Garh Palace and inspected the new Camel Company and the Abbaspur Dairy Farm. He visited Baghdad-ul-Jadid the Capital of the State on the 27th February 1945, and performed the Opening Ceremony of the Model Dairy Farm. He also attended the Annual Cattle Fair at Chishtian and visited the Horticultural Farm, the Eye Camp and the Blind and Industrial Schools at Baghdad-ul-Jadid.

State Administration.—His Highness' Government consists of a State Council or Kabina comprising the Prime Minister (Mr. R.M. (now Sir Richard) Crofton, C.I.E., I.C.S.) the Public Works & Revenue Minister (Khan Bahadur Abdul Qayoom, B.A., LL.B.), the Home Minister (Lt.-Col. Khan

Bahadur Maqbool Hassan Qureshy, M.A., LL.B.), the Minister for Education & Health (Major Shamsuddin Mohammad, B.A.), the Minister-in-Waiting (Major Syed Saeed Ahmad Hashmi), & the Household Minister (Dewan Fateh Chand, B.A., LL.B.). In accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution the Prime Minister, the Ministers, the Sadder Officers & the Heads of the Departments exercise (subject to reference where required to the Public Service Commission), certain defined powers in respect of appointments and also in regard to the sanction of estimates within the Budget. For all estimates for which there is no provision in the Budget and for all appointments outside the cadre or above prescribed limits of salary or of non-locals, the sanction of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur is necessary. Apart from the regular meetings of the Kabina urgent cases are occasionally decided by circulation.

Office Changes & Appointments.—Consequent on the death of Khan Bahadur Col. Dewan Ali, M.B.E., in January 1944, the post of the Chief Medical Officer fell vacant. After special efforts the State was successful in securing the services of Col. A.M. Dick, I.M.S. (Rtd.), C.B.E., F.R.C.S., who took over charge of the post of Chief Medical Officer on the 22nd April, 1944, after his release from the Army Department, Government of India.

Mr. A. W. M. Jesson, I.S.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle retired on grounds of health and in his place the services of Lt.-Col. R. S. Duncan, O.B.E., an Executive Engineer of the Irrigation Branch, Punjab Government, were obtained by the State on deputation. He took over from Mr. Jesson on the 8th September, 1944.

Maulvi Akhtar Ali, Assistant Commissioner, was appointed as Director, Land Records, on the 29th August, 1944 and sent to the Punjab for training. He remained there under study from the 6th October, 1944 to 26th January, 1945, and on his return to the State resumed charge of his duties.

Khan Sahib Agha Yusuf Ali, a retired Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Punjab was appointed as Director of Agriculture, Bahawalpur State, and joined his duties on the 9th December, 1944. He was subsequently appointed as the State representative on the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Mr. Abdul Samad Wajid, M.A., LL.B., Marketing Officer of the State was sent on the 6th March, 1944, to Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bombay to study Marketing conditions and the working of Weights and Measures Act in force there. He remained there till the 24th June, 1944. He was again sent to the Punjab on the 6th November, 1944, for training in the working of the Punjab Agriculture Produce Markets Act, and he remained attached to the Financial Commissioners' Office, Lahore till the 15th December, 1944.

Syed Aziz Ahmad Gilani, M.Sc., a local was selected on the 2nd January 1945, as a State Nominee and sent for training in Forestry (Provincial Service—Two Years, Course) to Dehra Dun where he is undergoing this training at present.

Mr. B. M. Khan, National War Front Organiser and Excise Commissioner was appointed on the 4th May, 1944, as Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction in addition to his own duties.

In December, 1944 the services of Mr. Muhammad Anwar, B. Sc., Bar-at-Law, Publicity Officer and Secretary, Local Government, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, as Assistant Press Adviser. His lien was retained on this post for one year. Mr. B. M. Khan took over the charge of the post of Publicity Officer and Choudhri Habibuillah as Secretary, Local Government.

Two Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police (Lt. B. A. Malik and Mr. Mohammad Anwar, B.A.) were recruited on the 21st November, 1943 and sent for training at the Gazetted Officers' Course at Phillaur in December, 1943. After completing their studies at Phillaur on the 16th December, 1944, they were posted for a year's further administrative training in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Chaudhri Mohammad Abdullah, Chief Veterinary and Livestock Officer proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement with effect from the 1st of April, 1944 and was succeeded by Dr. Syed Zaheer-ud-Din, B.A. (Hons.), L.V.P., an Officer on deputation from the Government of India.

CHAPTER III

WAR EFFORT

War Effort of the State.—At the outbreak of the War His Highness was among the first Indian Princes to offer his personal services and to place all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown. A War Purposes Fund was constituted which has enabled the State to make substantial contributions to the various War Funds.

In the earlier and more critical days of the War, His Highness, at the request of the Government of India carried out extensive tours, the value of which has been much appreciated. In 1941 (6th April to 4th May) he paid a visit to Iraq, then in a disturbed condition owing to Axis intrigues. His Highness made many important acquaintances and his conversations with leading Iraqis were at the time said to have had a salutary and stabilising effect on those who had the privilege to meet him. Again in the autumn of the same year (15th August to the 21st October) a longer and more ambitious tour to Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt had similar beneficial results. The long and tedious journey from Basra to Damascus, from Damascus to Haifa and thence to Cairo which was done in Ford wagons was hazardous but safely undertaken in order to fulfil what His Highness keenly felt to be his duty and mission. The return journey via Jerusalem, Syria, Mosul and Baghdad was equally successful. His Highness saw a good deal of the Indian troops serving in these areas and also established cordial relations with the Free French Authorities in Syria. At Jerusalem His Highness met the High Commissioners and came in contact with the Muslim Supreme Council. In November 1941, His Highness visited by Air the 1st Bahawalpur Infantry in Malaya. Unfortunately the Regiment, shortly after, fell into the hands of the Japanese at Singapore. A considerable number of these men have since been rescued and rejoined the State Forces. During December 1943, His Highness paid a visit to Dimapur where a detachment of the State troops was then serving and also to Imphal. Again in September, 1944, His Highness spent nearly a month

visiting Indian troops in Italy, in particular the Central India Horse (IAC) in which Regiment His Highness has been an Honorary Officer for nearly 25 years. The Regiment was then in the Front Line on the 8th Army Sector in Italy.

In passing it may be recorded that His Highness has given his house in England to be used as a home for homeless children. This is maintained at an annual cost of £2,500. His houses at Multan, Lahore and Simla have also similarly been lent for housing British Nurses and as Convalescent Homes. His Palace and two subsidiary houses at New Delhi are now occupied by the Personal Representative of the President of the United States and his office.

His Highness also sanctioned on the 12th December 1940, when the need for railway track was so urgent, the removal of 80 of the 124 miles of the State-owned Colony Railway. This has been lifted and removed and is to be replaced again after the War.

Ladies' War Relief Funds.—In the period under review the Bahawalpur Ladies' War Relief Fund sent

	Rs.
To the Imperial Tobacco Fund ..	740
To the Eastern P. O. Fund ..	500
Christmas Entertainment Fund ..	100
To the Red Cross ..	300
To the W.V.S. Fund ..	100
For clothing Refugee Children to re-equip Canteens Trailer sent to Canteen Unit with 221 Group R.A.F.	125
Christmas for Airmen ..	81
Total ..	1,946

The balance in hand Rs. 1,400 has now been sent to the Indian St. Dunstan's for the "adoption" of a war-blinded soldier, Sirdar Khan, who when he is fully trained will come to live in Bahawalpur where he will help to teach in the local Blind School. Further instalments will be sent until his training is completed.

The Work Party sent 4,497 articles during the year ranging from surgeon's coats and pullovers to socks and hospital swabs to the Red Cross War Depot, Lahore during the

since the Work Party began in January 1943, were sent before it finally closed on the 13th 1946. The Work Party has now undertaken largely responsible for the making up of *thons* the Medical Department into handages for the tals throughout the State.

fton R.A.F. Canteen Unit.—In December 1943 (idy) Crofton then working on Canteen duties was asked by the Commander of the R.A.F. whether she could organise a party of Canteen Canteen work in that area. The first party was due to leave on the 1st of April 1944, to be cancelled as Imphal was then isolated by e. In May when events took a turn for the rty was again asked for and finally left Delhi October, 1944. The Unit ran three Mobile kring strips in different parts of the Manipur ll as one large static canteen at the main air-al. The party including the Officer-in-charge consisted of 8 ladies which was further increas-ecember. These canteens followed the advance to Meiktila, Mandalay and on to Taungoo. anteen fell to pieces in a ditch close to Rangoon. s. 40,000 for additional replacement canteens was contributed through the W.V.S. by the eccan War Purposes Fund during the year. It to record that His Highness the Nawab Ruler sented 9 Mobile Canteens to the 14th Army operated by men of the State Forces in Imphal area.

nur Corps.—At the request of the Government Highness' Government raised in 1942 a Labour rvice in India. The Unit consisted of 1,200 l was fully equipped with tools, blankets and sils. It was in charge of an Assistant Engineer ng Officer and three overseers. A State Medi-as also attached to the Unit. The Labour ted to have done excellent work for 7 months ruction of a large aerodrome near the Eastern ritical time on the completion of which it was

ment.—Particulars regarding the recruitment rding the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board d in Chapter VIII of the Report.

Contributions to War Funds.—Up to the 31st March 1945 the total contributions received in the War Purposes Fund amounted to Rs. 32,93,012, the actual receipts during the year under report being Rs. 7,74,172 of which rupees two lakhs was invested in War Loans for expenditure after the War for the benefit of demobilised soldiers. The principal contributions among the grants sanctioned during the year were the following:—

	Rs.
1. Soldiers' Board	5,271
2. Purchase of Sheep Skin Jackets	1,500
3. Adoption of 8 Polish Refugees	6,720
4. Bahawalpur Convalescent Home	3,250
5. Xmas and other gifts for soldiers	42,780
6. H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	2,50,000
7. Greek Relief Appeal	2,500
8. Lahore Canteen for Soldiers	1,000
9. Bombay Relief Fund	10,000
10. Wavell Kiosk Canteen, Delhi	2,500
11. Y.M.C.A. for the amenities	10,000
12. Evacuated Children's Maintenance Fund, England	30,000
13. Annual Maintenance of Mobile Canteen for Air Raid Victims in England	30,000
14. R.A.F. Canteen at Imphal	25,000
15. Contribution to W.V.S., New Delhi Branch	2,000
16. H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the cost of 5 lorries	25,000
17. Cricket match played in aid of War	500
18. Purchase of Philip Loud Speaker	2,700
19. Contribution to Army for Militia recruited for internal security	2,50,000
Total	Rs. 7,00,721

Defence Bonds.—Apart from direct contributions to the War Fund, the purchase of Defence Bonds, both by the State and by the public, has been steadily progressing. During the year under report, a special campaign was launched to encourage the purchase of Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates in the State and the results achieved, as certified by the Imperial Bank in the case of

Bonds and by the Post Office in the case of National Savings Certificates, are as follows:—

	Rs.
Defence Bonds	14,51,860
National Savings Certificates	20,14,345

This brings the total savings so invested since the war including Government investments as on 31st March 1945, to:—

1. Rs. 24,77,530
2. Rs. 20,71,525

Grow More Food Campaign.—The “Grow More Food” campaign has resulted in the State being able to export during the year 1,39,549 tons of foodgrains to United Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Travancore, Cochin, Baluchistan, the N.-W.F. Province and for the Defence Services. This export is sufficient on a rationed basis of 270 lbs. per head per annum to feed a larger population than the population of the State itself.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

(a) *Tusrifat*.—The following statement compares the budget and the actual expenditure of 1944-45 with that of the year 1943-44:—

Details	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	9,71,802	9,71,802
Actual expenditure ..	9,70,989	9,71,709

(b) *The Palace Division* (including the Workshop and Saloons). The following statement gives separately the actual expenditure for 1944-45 as compared with the last year:—

Details	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs.	Rs.
Palace Division ..	1,83,132	1,74,492
Workshop ..	57,311	57,613
Saloons	5,774	10,000

(c) *State Motorkhana*.—The following statement compares the actual expenditure for 1944-45 with that of 1943-44:—

Details	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs.	Rs.
Actual Expenditure ..	37,734	39,452

CHAPTER V

(A) LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

General.—The portfolio of Public Works and Revenue Departments was held throughout the year by Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Qayoom. He also worked as Director of Food Supplies and Textile Commissioner of the State.

Except for the addition of the Land Records Department and the Gardens Department, the Departments included in this portfolio remained the same as in the previous year.

The division of the State into Districts and the administrative arrangements of the districts remained unchanged.

Revenue Settlement.—As mentioned in the last year's report, the settlement operations were started in the Rahimyar Khan District in October 1943. The revised assessment of Sadiqabad Tahsil was introduced from Kharif 1944. Sliding scale has been introduced with an upward ceiling at 50% of the basic settlement revenue to be attained in three stages in six years, if rise in prices permits. There is to be no limit to the decrease if prices fall. The revision resulted in an enhancement of Rs. 1,35,000 or 30% over the old revenue. Rahimyar Khan and Khanpur Tahsils were taken up for classification of soils, collection of assessment data and village inspection in the winter of 1944-45.

Season and rainfall.—The year 1944-45 was extraordinarily wet and the total rainfall measured 11·37 inches against 3·36 inches of the last year. Cotton crop was damaged due to waterlogging, but the Rabi crops especially in riverain zone were good. The winter rains were well distributed. Working of canals in the non-perennial area as well as in the perennial zone was satisfactory.

Land under cultivation.—The total cultivated area during the year under report was 25,10,978 acres against 26,05,896 of 1943-44. The decrease is due to the scarcity of rain and comparatively low river floods in 1943, which adversely affected Rabi sowings. The figures of cultivation in 1943-44 were above the normal and due to the

normal floods and rains in 1942. Comparing the figures the year under report with those of 1942-43 there is an increase of 1,65,386 acres.

Land Revenue Demand.—The total revenue demand assessed during the year amounted to Rs. 57,87,005 including Rs. 1,53,676 as arrears of last year as detailed below :—

Heads of receipts	Last year's arrears	This year's demand	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	874	82,452	83,426
Fluctuating Land Revenue ..	21,913	49,10,795	49,32,708
House Haisiati	2,725	2,53,749	2,56,474
Arzi Kasht (Non-Colony) ..	9,993	45,024	55,017
Land revenue fee	54	43,022	43,076
Miscellaneous	1,18,017	2,98,287	4,16,304
Total ..	1,53,676	56,33,329	57,87,005

NOTE.—“Miscellaneous” consists of Nazrana on Inam Kasur Tahsil Kham, proceeds of old furniture, rent of Nazul property, mutation fees, Izafa, copying land, alkali fines, Talbana, Haq-ul-Tahsil, Abiana on wells, sale of fruit of Government gardens, Imlak-Sarkar etc.

The fluctuating land revenue amounted to Rs. 49,10,795 against Rs. 49,41,479 of the previous year. There is a net increase of Rs. 30,684 on account of decrease in area under cultivation due to heavy rains during September.

Collections.—Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 57,87,005 a sum of Rs. 56,01,436 (including arrears of last year) was collected and Rs. 36,620 were remitted or transferred to miscellaneous Colony Receipts *vide* details below :—

Heads of Receipts	Arrears collected	Collection of this year's demand	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	817	82,310	83,127
Fluctuating Land Revenue ..	18,216	48,60,093	48,78,309
House Haisiati	1,609	2,51,484	2,53,093
Arzi Kasht (Non-Colony) ..	3,617	35,186	38,803
Land revenue fee	83	42,668	42,751
Miscellaneous	81,577	2,48,291	3,29,868
Transfer of Revenue .. ..	..	—2,228	—2,228
Transferred to V. Miscellaneous Colony Receipts .. ..	..	—22,287	—22,287
Total ..	1,05,919	54,95,517	56,01,436
Contribution paid to State Revenue ..	..	..	18,86,840
Total Receipts .. ..	..	..	37,14,596

Remissions.—Rs. 14,333 were remitted and written off as detailed below :—

Heads of Receipts	Amount remitted and written off
	Rs.
(a) Fixed Land Revenue ..	159
(b) Fluctuating Land Revenue ..	924
(c) <i>Khush Haisiati</i> ..	..
(d) <i>Lagan Arzi Kasht</i> (Non-Colony)	1,440
(e) <i>Zaildari</i> Fee ..	..
(f) Miscellaneous ..	9,582
(g) Refund of Revenue ..	2,228
TOTAL ..	14,333

In addition, a sum of Rs. 22,287 was transferred to V. Miscellaneous Colony Receipts.

Balance Recoverable.—Thus a balance of Rs. 1,48,949 classified as under remained to be realized :—

Heads of Receipts	Balance to be realized
	Rs.
Fixed Land Revenue ..	140
Fluctuating Land Revenue ..	53,475
<i>Khush Haisiati</i> ..	3,381
<i>Lagan Arzi Kasht</i> (Non-Colony)	14,774
<i>Zaildari</i> Fee ..	325
Miscellaneous ..	76,854
TOTAL ..	1,48,949

Expenditure.—A sum of Rs. 10,09,350 as detailed below was spent during 1944-45 under the heads noted below :—

1. *Land Revenue* consisting of :—

(a) P.W. and Revenue Minister's office ..	Rs. 7,31,946
(b) Settlement Commissioner's office ..	
(c) Deputy Commissioners' offices ..	
(d) Director of Land Records office ..	
(e) Tahsil Offices, and ..	
(f) Field Staff, Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildars, Kanungos and Patwaris ..	

2.	<i>Civil Works</i> .—Repairs to Colony and Non-Colony Buildings and Roads etc. ..	Rs. 1,48,462
3.	Colony Police ..	47,729
4.	Accounts (State and Punjab both) ..	63,549
5.	Miscellaneous ..	1,627
6.	A. and B. Pensions of Development Staff ..	16,037
Total Rs. ..		10,09,350

The Development Revenue receipts excluding Rs. 23,44,840 net as the State share of the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,31,66,885 and the Development Revenue expenditure (including the expenditure detailed above) was Rs. 46,36,540 leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 85,30,345. This, a sum of Rs. 61,14,439 was spent on the following leaving a balance of Rs. 24,15,906.

	Rs.
1. Capital works	5,236
2 Contribution to the State at 10% of Revenue Receipts	.. 13,21,893
3 Contribution to State at 75% of the surplus receipts as per codicil of 1943	47,97,782
Total Rs.	.. 61,14,439

The following payments were also made during the year :—

	Rs.
1. Scheduled instalments	.. 55,00,000
2. Prepayments of future instalments	1,68,50,000
3. Discount on prepayments	.. 16,68,052
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	2,40,18,052

leaving a deficit balance of Rs. 2,16,02,146 against Rs. 2,05,62,606 of last year. This was met from the surplus of the previous year and VIII Receipts of the year under report.

Sale or mortgage of private lands.—Alienation of 24,780 acres by sale against 41,197 acres of last year and of 29,079 acres by mortgage against 25,176 acres of last year took place during the year under report for Rs. 35,36,128 and

Rs. 14,59,699 respectively. The average price was Rs. 14 for sale and Rs. 50 for mortgage per acre as compared with Rs. 165 and Rs. 52 respectively in the preceding year.

Temporary cultivation.—The demand of the non-Colony area under this head amounted to Rs. 45,024 against Rs. 74,651 of last year resulting in a decrease of Rs. 29,627.

Revenue cases.—Appendix I gives the number of revenue appeals, reviews and revisions disposed of by the Revenue Minister and the Deputy Commissioners during the year 1944-45.

Taccavi Advances.—(Agricultural loans). Appendix 2 gives the Taccavi advances account for the year under report.

Provision of house sites and nazul receipts.—Rs. 2,59 only accrued as rent of Government buildings. This income is included in the miscellaneous receipts.

Addition of means of irrigation.—The number of wells increased from 29,205 in 1943-44 to 29,570 in 1944-45. During the year under report, 742 new wells were sunk by zemindars at their own expense. Special steps are being taken by the Government to encourage the sinking of new wells by zemindars, specially in non-perennial areas.

Land Acquisition.—Two hundred and thirty-eight acres, 5 kanals and 9 marlas, comprising 165 acres, 7 kanals and 17 marlas of proprietary area and 72 acres, 5 kanals and 12 marlas of State waste, as against 251 acres, 3 kanals and 11 marlas in 1943-44 were acquired by the State for public purposes during the year under report. Most of this area was required for works connected with Development Department. For the proprietary area compensation amounting to Rs. 9,193/1/4 was paid. The total amount of compensation paid including cost of the State Waste at Rs. 10 per acre comes to Rs. 9,920/1/1. The acquisitions are exclusive of the lands acquired under the Bahawalpur Town Plan (*vide* Chapter XIV).

Boundary Settlements and Disputes.—One case of boundary dispute between Minchinabad Tahsil and Montgomery District has been decided during the year while two cases relating to Multan District and Bikaner State are pending settlement.

Another case of boundary dispute between D

Ghazi Khan District and the Rahimyar Khan District is pending and the Survey Party of the Government of India has been asked to visit the place and refix the pillars.

Tour and inspections of officials in the Revenue Department.

The number of days spent on tour by the Deputy Commissioners, Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan Districts, were 169 and 184 respectively during the year 1944-45. The inspection of Tahsils and girdawari works and the attestation of jamabandis were made by the Deputy Commissioners.

The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in their tours attested mutations of 53,859 acres of the value of Rs. 49,95,847. The number of mutations attested was Rs. 18,426 during the year against Rs. 26,251 of last year.

B. COLONY ADMINISTRATION.

Sale of Waste lands.—During the year ending 31st March 1945, 12,718 acres of perennial, 6,826 acres of non-perennial and 2,125 acres of riverain land were sold for a total figure of Rs. 51,65,322 giving averages for the three classes of Rs. 284, Rs. 181 and Rs. 152 per acre and an overall average of Rs. 238 per acre in Bahawalpur District. In Rahimyar Khan District, 9,490 acres of perennial, 16,836 acres of non-perennial and 694 acres of riverain land were sold for Rs. 86,16,436 giving average prices for the three classes of Rs. 615, Rs. 160, and Rs. 140 per acre and overall average of Rs. 311 per acre. The high average in Rahimyar Khan District reflects the greater security of irrigation on the Panjnad system and also the advantage of permitting payments by several instalments. In Bahawalpur District, where most of the higher quality lands has already been disposed of, it is not desirable to employ the instalment system, and the need for insisting on full payment within a comparatively short period (less than two months) along with the comparatively lower quality of the land sold inevitably results in lower prices.

After deducting areas confiscated for default in last year's sale, a total figure of 2,06,392 acres was sold up to 31st March 1945 as against 1,61,215 acres on 31st March 1944. The total value of this land came to Rs. 4,72,05,235 on 31st March 1945 as against Rs. 3,34,23,177 on 31st March 1944. Receipts on account of sale of land during

the year 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 1,65,78,340 excluding interest, whilst total receipts from the beginning of the Colony up to the end of March 1944, were Rs. 1,72,14,004. That is to say receipts during the year under report have practically doubled the yearly progressive total which now (on 31st March, 1945) stands at Rs. 3,37,92,345.

Peasant Grants II. - During the year under report, 22,055 acres were allotted on peasant or inferior land conditions bringing the total area so allotted up to 7,17,133 acres. Of this total, 5,48,526 acres are in Bahawalpur and 1,68,607 acres in Rahimyar Khan District. The greater part of the increase so far as Bahawalpur District is concerned relates to areas restored. This restoration policy was pursued liberally and served two purposes; abadkars who in less prosperous years had been unable to develop the lands originally allotted to them and whose lands were therefore subsequently confiscated, were during the present period of agricultural prosperity enabled to get their original grants restored. In certain cases where the original grant was subsequently found not to be fit for development, other more easily workable lands were allotted in exchange.

The total receipts on account of payment of instalments and of lump sum payments from abadkars during the year 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 68,41,102. In addition Rs. 13,48,624 were recovered on account of malikana.

Payment to Government of India on account of sale proceeds of land sold after first October, 1935.

Under the 1936 Loan Agreement, a sum of Rs. 1,03,67,669 was paid to the Government of India during the year under report on account of sale proceeds of lands sold after 31st October, 1935, thus completing the payment of Rs. 2 crores as prescribed under the 1936 Loan Agreement.

Resumptions and Restorations.

During the year 7,341 acres of sale lands and 19,285 acres of peasant and inferior land grants had to be resumed either for failure to pay instalments or for other breaches of conditions. On the other hand, 3,829 acres (sale) and 33,431 acres (other grants) were restored. Nearly all the peasant grants resumed were later restored during the year. The resumptions relating to sale lands mostly

occurred where purchasers failed to pay up the amounts due from them.

Vacant Lands.—The balance of land available for permanent, allotment *i.e.*, C. C. A. on 31st March, 1945, was 59,740 acres in Bahawalpur and 33,992 acres in Rahimyar Khan District. Owing however to unsatisfactory conditions probably about 2/3rd of this area will have to be abandoned and excluded from sale. The area given under temporary cultivation is not included in these figures.

Temporary Cultivation.—Much of the area previously leased on temporary cultivation had been permanently allotted or sold with the result that the figures for perennial lands so leased fell from 81,331 acres to 32,296 acres, and for non-perennial lands from 32,797 acres to 17,657 acres giving a total of 49,953 acres on 31st March, 1945. All new leases both this year and last were on allotted acreage rate but a few old leases on matured acreage rate remained unexpired, and the final figures were as under :—

Bahawalpur District.	18,672 acres at Rs. 5/7/7 per allotted acre.
	5,640 acres at Rs. 3/7/0 per matured acre.
Rahimyar Khan District	25,641 acres at Rs. 9/0/4 per allotted acre.

Despite the drop in the area leased, receipts during the year came to Rs. 5,50,896 as against Rs. 5,01,191 in the previous year.

Tree Planting and other grants.—No fresh allotment was, made either on tree-planting conditions or on livestock breeding conditions.

Remissions.—No general remissions of any kind were allowed or required in any part of the Colony. The condition of crops was good and the high market prices prevailing resulted in prosperity for the colonists of which they took due advantage by securing the full title to their lands.

Colony Works.—The principal works newly undertaken or continued during the year in the Colony area (including Colony Towns) were :—

- (a) Construction of link road from Samasatta godown to the Bahawalpur Dera Nawab Sahib Road.
- (b) Construction of Minor Road from Giddarwala to Feroza.

- (c) Construction of Minor Road from Allahabad to Khanbela.
- (d) Construction of Minor Road from Chanigoth to Tarinda Mohd. Panah.
- (e) Construction of Minor Road from Allahabad to Janpur.
- (f) Construction of a primary block, boarding house and drinking water diggi at Dahrnwala School.
- (g) Extensions to Boarding House at Harunabad School.
- (h) Construction of primary block at Harunabad School.
- (i) Construction of indoor patients ward at Hasilpur Hospital.
- (j) Extension of staff accommodation at Hasilpur and Chishtian hospitals.
- (k) Improvements to grain market and drinking water diggi at Harunabad.
- (l) Construction of judicial lock up and two octroi posts at Sadiqabad.

By the 31st March 1945, altogether Rs. 26,02,039 had been spent on such works by the State Development Department in the Colony areas (Rs. 25,35,739 on 31st March 1944).

Market Towns.—No sales of urban lands took place during the year as it was considered desirable to permit the completion of buildings on the sites sold in the previous year before auctioning any new sites. Receipts during the year in respect of sales made previously amounted to Rs. 2,82,264 giving a total progressive figure on 31st March 1945 of Rs. 33,77,967 as against Rs. 30,95,703 on 31st March 1944.

Colony Town Committees.—The following table shows the comparative income and expenditure in the six Notified Areas and the Municipality of Bahawalnagar:—

Towns	1943-44		1944-45	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Sadiqabad ..	11,020	8,237	39,352	12,637
Chishtian ..	114,519	55,538	125,661	69,491
Harunabad ..	131,156	62,069	147,794	70,059
Hasilpur ..	31,841	15,808	36,834	21,807
Fort Abbas ..	20,127	9,020	22,395	12,259
Yazman ..	2,531	1,361	3,925	2,446
Bahawalnagar ..	129,710	81,732	139,822	102,073

With the exception of Yazman, which is still a katcha mandi, all the others are making satisfactory progress. Both the income and expenditure have increased although the expenditure is still far below the income figures. The Committees are following a wise policy (bearing in mind the high price and shortage of materials and labour during the War) of building up substantial reserves to finance their Post War Development Schemes. Even in Yazman, both income and expenditure have risen by well over 50% but there can be little hope of any real development here until the end of hostilities makes it possible to restore rail communication to this area, and also to construct an all-weather road from Yazman to Bahawalpur proper.

Communications.—Little change has taken place in the means of communications during the year under report as the shortage of materials and labour continued due to war-time conditions. Bahawalpur District is served by the North Western Railway throughout the length of the District and also by the branch line from Bahawalnagar to Fort Abbas. The only metalled road outside the urban areas is that from Bahawalpur proper to Dera Nawab Sahib. Lorry services ply on unmetalled roads between Bahawalpur and Yazman, Fort Abbas and Fort Marot, and Chishtian and Harunabad. Rahimyar Khan District is served throughout its length by the main Lahore-Karachi line. In addition, there is an all-weather road (partly metalled and partly brick-surfaced) running from Panjnad Headworks to the Sind border constructed for the Government of India.

C. AGRICULTURE.

Staff.—During the year a new post of Director of Agriculture was created and Khan Sahib Agha Yusaf Ali, a retired Deputy Director of Agriculture, Punjab, was appointed to it. The sanctioned staff consists of 2 Deputy Superintendents, 11 Inspectors and 45 Mukaddams, but 3 posts of Inspectors and 4 posts of Mukaddams remained vacant during the year under report owing to non-availability of suitable men.

Income and Expenditure.—This is shown in Appendix 3. The income is derived mainly from the Seed Depot.

Activities of the Department.—The main function of the Department is persuasive propaganda with a view to popularising the use of improved seeds of high yielding varieties of crops, improved cultural methods and labour saving

implements. In addition, the benefits resulting from the economic use of canal water, maintenance of soil fertility by following rotations recommended by the Department, extensive use of green manuring and proper conservation and judicious use of farm yard manure are advocated. Fifty propaganda parties went round the rural area and visited 5,737 villages. In addition, agricultural shows were held at cattle fairs where the use of improved implements was demonstrated to large gatherings of rural inhabitants attending the fairs. Ploughing competitions were also held. To further convince zemindars of the efficacy of modern methods of farming as advocated by the Agriculture Department, a number of demonstration plots were laid at zemindar's own fields so that they may see for themselves the superiority of the seeds and methods recommended by the Department. Zemindars are taking keen interest in adopting every measure that leads to increased income and but for the difficulty in procuring the requisite types of implements due to conditions created by War, more progress would have been made.

Apart from the above activities, the Department rendered help to zemindars in combating insect pests and rodents which cause enormous loss to crops both in fields and godowns. Rat destruction campaigns were also conducted in the barani area of Bahawalpur District and on the borders of Bikaner State and Ferozepore District.

Sugarcane cultivation is being encouraged on a large scale with a view to establishing a sugar factory in the State. The possibility of success of such a factory has been improved on the basis of the results obtained from the analyses of State grown sugarcane. Sugarcane in bulk was sent to the Sugar Mills at Jagadhri in order to find out the percentage and commercial value of the sugar that could actually be extracted. Ten per cent. of crystalline sugar of a good quality was obtained. Improved gur making furnaces are also being popularised in order to reduce waste and to produce better quality of gur and shakkar.

Khanpur Farm.—As reported last year the experiment to reclaim the kallar area has been successful. The farm is now not only self-supporting but a paying concern, as will appear from the figures given below:—

	Rs.
Income	20,102
Expenditure	10,598
Profit	9,504

Other Farms.—Two other farms of a total area of 1,134 acres were started at Chak Nos. 101 and 108 near Rahimyar Khan towards the close of the year under report.

Distribution of improved seeds.—Over 43,000 maunds of pure and improved seeds, mostly of wheat and cotton, multiplied on departmental farms or purchased from reliable sources, were supplied to zemindars through the Department's seed agencies.

GARDENS.

With the appointment of a Director of Agriculture in December 1944, the State Gardens were transferred to his control from that of the Deputy Commissioner, Bahawalpur.

The two blocks, 40 acres in extent, situate outside the Durbar Offices on either side of the approach road were planted with fruit plants mostly citrus. The ornamental and fruit nurseries at Nur Mahal Gardens were further improved. The forest area near the Model Dairy Farm was cleared for planting a large fruit orchard (200 acres) with a view to developing a fruit industry on a commercial basis.

The income from gardens amounted to Rs. 22,629 against an expenditure of Rs. 71,714. It is expected that the gardens will be more than self-supporting when the large fruit area is developed.

D. VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Khan Sahib Mohd. Abdullah worked as Chief Veterinary and Livestock Officer under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Bahawalpur, till December 1944, when the control of the Veterinary Department was transferred to the Director of Agriculture. In January 1945, the services of Dr. S. Zahir-ud-Din, B.A., (Alig.), L.V.P. (Hons.) Punjab, were taken on loan from the Government of India partly in order to start the Model Dairy Farm at Bahawalpur. He was later appointed to the post of Chief Veterinary and Livestock Officer from 15th February, 1945, relieving Khan Sahib Mohd. Abdullah.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 59,586 as against Rs. 51,390 for the last year. The Municipalities and Notified Area Committees contributed a sum of Rs. 17,329 towards the maintenance of the hospitals.

situated in their respective areas. As regards the remaining expenditure, a sum of Rs. 30,973 was paid by the District Boards and an amount of Rs. 11,284 was paid as grant-in-aid by the Government.

The gross income of the Department derived by the registration of mares and sale of Government bulls, etc. amounted to Rs. 2,997 as against Rs. 2,284 last year.

The cattle fairs at Chishtian, Harunabad, Bahawalnagar, and Mandi Sadiq Ganj were held as usual and were very successful. With conditions returning to normal it is expected to start cattle fairs at other suitable centres.

The total number of veterinary hospitals increased from 10 in the previous year to 13 in the year under report. In addition, there were three outlying dispensaries worked by compounders and visited fortnightly by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the circle. There were also nine outlying dispensaries which were regularly attended by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the circle on fixed days once or twice weekly to administer to patients brought by people of the surrounding villages.

During the year under report, the veterinary staff treated at the hospitals and on tours 55,718 outdoor patients and 1,317 indoor patients. 12,700 castrations were performed and 22,228 inoculations were done against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING OPERATIONS.

The lines of work laid down in the ten-year plan of the Animal Husbandry Scheme are being followed and further developments are taking place in accordance with that scheme.

Horse and Mule Breeding.—During the year under report there were two stallions and two Jack donkeys working at Sadiqabad and Bahawalnagar. The mares served by the stallions numbered 88 and the progeny produced was 16 colts and 19 fillies. The Jack donkey served 15 ponies and 33 she-asses. The progeny was 3 mules and 8 donkeys.

Cattle Breeding.—The number of bulls distributed in the selected breeding centres in the Bahawalnagar, Chishtian, Harunabad, Dahrnwala, Rahimyar Khan and Sadiqabad areas numbered 36 Hariana 17 Dajal and 7 Montgomery bulls. Hariana and Montgomery breeds are intended to

be propagated in the Bahawalpur District while the Dajal is to be spread in Rahimyar Khan District.

Buffalo Breeding.—The State is the real home of the finest breed of buffalo, i.e., the Nili breed. In order to encourage the propagation of this breed—8 buffalo bulls have been distributed in the Colony area and 5 selected buffalo bulls have been subsidised in the riverain tract of the State.

Sheep Breeding.—The desert tract of the State is rich in good stock of sheep both Bikaneri (short ear) and Lohi (long ear), and steps are being taken by the Government to encourage this industry in the State.

MODEL DAIRY FARM, BAHAWALPUR.

A Model Dairy Farm was started at Bahawalpur in January, 1945 with a herd of 12 Montgomery cows and 2 bulls obtained from the Imperial Institute Dairy at Delhi. The opening ceremony of this Farm was performed by the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States. This farm has been started on modern lines and meets a long-felt need. Apart from improving the milk and butter supply of the town, the farm has an educative value for the zemindars for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle. It is also intended to provide practical training later on to demobilized soldiers.

E. MARKETING.

To improve the conditions of marketing in the State, a Special Officer was appointed during the year as Marketing Officer. This officer was given practical training in marketing work in Hyderabad State, Bombay and the Punjab and proposals to improve the conditions of the Mandis in the State were submitted to Government and are under consideration. The Special Officer also prepared draft Marketing and Weights and Measures Bills and the question of introducing an Agricultural Produce Marketing Act and a Weights and Measures Act in the State is also being considered by a Select Committee.

(F) CONTROL OF CONSUMER GOODS.

During the year under report, it was found necessary to continue the control over certain commodities of which the

War had caused a shortage. Control on the export of food-grains, gur, sugar, fuel, ghee, and cloth remained as in previous years.

Sugar.—No sugar is manufactured in the State and it is thus dependent on imports from outside. The sugar quota for the whole State from 1st November, 1944, was fixed at 3,794 tons crystal and 800 tons Khandsari. The latter quality was not liked by the public as it was so inferior and mixed with dust, etc., that it was considered medically unfit for human consumption.

Shortage of sugar was felt everywhere as in last year, in spite of best efforts at economy and efficient control in the distribution of this commodity. Last year sugar rationing was limited to Bahawalpur City only and a few other urban areas, but during the year under report, it was extended to other big towns as well. In rural areas sugar distribution was entrusted to Tahsildars and in the areas where Municipalities exist, this work was put in the hands of the Local Bodies. This arrangement is said to be working fairly satisfactorily.

Foodgrains.—As in the past, large quantities of food-grains were exported this year from Bahawalpur State according to the allocation programme of the Government of India. The following statement will show the target figures and the actual exports during the year under report:—

	Target declared	Actual Export.
1. Wheat	96,880 tons	102,168 tons
2. Gram	.. 30,000 ..	26,001 ..
3. Barley	.. 3,000 ..	2,018 ..
4. Rice	.. 259 ..	440 ..
5. Bajra	.. 11,000 ..	4,353 ..
6. Jowar	.. 3,500 ..	58 ..
7. Maize	.. 1,500 ..	158 ..

Of the 96,880 tons of wheat, about 41,020 tons were allocated to Defence Services and the balance was sent to different deficit areas. 26,001 tons of Gram were sent to Madras, Mysore and Defence Services. All the other food-grains were exported to different deficit areas for Civil consumption.

In order to safeguard the internal supplies within the State, a reserve stock of 40,000 maunds of wheat was

arranged this year also. This stock was ultimately disposed of, as it was not required for internal consumption.

Fuelwood and Charcoal.—The State is normally self-sufficient in these commodities but during the period under report, the internal demand increased, owing to difficulties experienced in securing coal from outside for use in factories, brick kilns and mills. Besides some stocks were exported for the use of Defence Services.

Ghee.—The State is a surplus area in ghee. One thousand maunds of ghee was offered for Defence Services.

Kerosene Oil.—The State follows British India in rationing Kerosene oil and the internal distribution is under the control of the Deputy Commissioners. All distribution arrangements are made with the co-operation of the Kerosene Oil companies concerned.

During the year under report, shortage of Kerosene Oil was felt everywhere in the State, as only very limited supplies of oil were received.

Petrol.—Petrol was controlled by the Commissioner of Police and figures of its import and distribution will be found in Chapter VII.

Cloth.—(Non Standard).—In January 1944, all the cloth which was not stamped in mills and which remained unsold after 31st December, 1943, was Sealed and afterwards stamped with prices. During the year under report there was a general shortage of cloth throughout the State, as no supplies were received for long intervals. The State Textile Commissioner had to go to Bombay to see the Textile Commissioner Government of India, and to seek his help.

Under the cotton Cloth Movement Control Order, the Bahawalpur State was put in the Punjab deficit zone and under this scheme the State was required to purchase from Punjab markets only. Towards the end of the year in December 1944, a monthly quota of 995 bales at 18 yards per head of the population per annum was sanctioned. Actual receipts fell far short of the quota and only 216½ bales had been received up to the end of the year. As a result extreme scarcity of cloth prevailed and there was much discontent felt on this account.

Standard Cloth.—Standard cloth was supplied regularly and it was very useful as the supply of all other kinds of cloth

had been stopped for some time. The control of this cloth was at first under the Minister for Education and Health but at the end of the year this was transferred to the control of the Revenue Department. The total import of Standard cloth during the year under report was 11,35,551 yards.

Yarn.—No quota of yarn has been fixed for the State and practically nothing has as yet been imported. The Punjab Government and the Government of India have been approached in the interest of the handloom industry.

Offences against Control Orders.—The total number of offences committed against the various Control Orders in force in the State during the year under report was 155. Of these 30 were expunged by courts for want of evidence; 29 remained untraced; 36 remained under investigation and 60 cases were challaned of which 16 resulted in conviction, 9 in acquittal and 35 remained pending in the courts.

G. PANCHAYATS.

The Panchayat system was introduced in the State in 1940. Eight new Panchayats were established during the year while five were abolished as a result of complaints received against them. Thus the total number of Panchayats during the year under report was 116 as against 113 of the previous year.

The number of Civil, Criminal and Executive cases disposed of by Panchayats in the year under report as compared with the previous year is shown below :

Particulars	Cases disposed of		Aggregate value	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Civil ..	8,612	5,539	1,99,230	2,37,724
2. Criminal ..	2,046	1,922	..	..
3. Executive ..	..	708	..	..

The Panchayat System is getting popular in the State and every attempt is being made to improve its working.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure during the year under report compared with that of 1943-44 is given below:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Particulars	..	.. 1943-44	1944-45
Income ..	..	19,111	14,887
Expenditure ..	..	11,444	13,262

OTHER WORKS

Apart from the disposal of civil and criminal cases the Panchayats take interest in other phases of rural uplift in collaboration with the departments concerned. Three thousand four hundred and fifty six maunds of improved seed were sown in Panchayat areas as against 2,877 maunds in the previous year and similarly the number of manure pits increased from 4,457 in the last year to 4,964 during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

General.—The Judicial Department in the State works under the general control and supervision of the High Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Two additional Munsiffs were appointed and posted at Bahawalpur and Ahmadpur East. The Magistrate, First Class, at Harunabad, was invested with Section 30 powers.

(A) CRIMINAL

Tribunals.—Including the members of the Judicial Committee the number of Judicial Officers exercising criminal powers was 77 in the year under report (76 in 1943-44). The details are given in Appendix VI.

Statement of Crimes and Offences.—The total number of offences and crimes reported during the year 1944 was 9,988 of which 6,584 were cognizable. Two thousand one hundred and forty-four non-cognizable and 1,260 offences against local and special laws. Details are given in the following table:—

District or Sub-Division	COGNIZABLE OFFENCE		Non-cognizable offences	Offences against local and special laws	Total of Cols. 2, 4 & 5.
	Returned as true	Declared as non-cognizable or false			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bahawalnagar ..	605	143	201	215	1,021
Bahawalpur ..	769	172	252	125	1,146
Ahmadpur East ..	716	1,0137	289	182	1,187
Rahimyar Khan ..	1,598	1,544	1,402	738	3,738
Total ..	3,688	2,896	2,144	1,260	79,20

Note on column 3. Cases of this kind are referred to in rule 1 Part D. Chapter II-D of Volume III of the Lahore High Court Rules and Orders dealing with the powers of a Magistrate to expunge cases reported to the Police when the Police reports that (a) the offence committed was really non-cognizable or (b) the information given to the Police was false.

Classification of Offences.—The 7,092 cases shown in the table fall under the following heads:—

Under the Indian Penal Code:—

Chapter 8	..	277
Chapter 12	.. ..	17
Chapter 16	... ..	875
Chapter 17	.. ..	2,449
Other Sections	.. ..	2,214
Under other miscellaneous laws, local and special	.. ..	1,260
Total		7,092

Murder cases.—During the year 1944, the total number of reported cases of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to murder, attempt to commit culpable homicide, and attempt to commit suicide was 85, details are given in the table below:—

District	SECTIONS					Total
	302	304	307	308	309	
Bahawalnagar ..	17	2	10	..	.	29
Bahawalpur .	5	1		..	..	6
Ahmadpur East .	10	2	5	1	1	19
Rahimyar Khan .	18	5	6	1	1	31
Total ..	50	10	21	2	2	85

Work disposed of.—The cases actually brought to trial in the different courts of the State on the original side in 1944 was 6,794 including 1,419 cases pending at the end of 1943.

The number of cases disposed of in the Districts and their sub-divisions in 1944 are shown below: -

District	CASES DECIDED					Pending
	Cases instituted	Cogni- zable	Non-cog- nizable	Cases under local and special laws	Total	
Bahawalnagar ..	1,045	467	176	201	844	201
Bahawalpur ..	1,663	727	214	286	1,227	436
Ahmadpur East ..	1,193	513	241	146	900	293
Rahimyar Khan ..	2,803	1,233	741	323	2,297	596
Total	6,794	2,940	1,372	956	5,268	1,526

A comparative table of the number of offences reported and the number of cases disposed of during the last four years is given below:—

Year	No. of offences reported	No. of cases disposed of
1941 ..	14,771	5,285
1942 ..	13,081	5,192
1943 ..	13,656	5,373
1944 ..	9,988	5,268

Persons tried.—The following statement shows the number of persons tried, convicted, acquitted, discharged and committed to the Court of Sessions for trial including cases in the Courts of Honorary and Special Magistrates and of Revenue Officers in the exercise of their Judicial Powers :—

District or Sub-Division	Persons implicated	PERSONS TRIED										Total of persons tried in Columns 7 and 12	Awaiting trial at the end of the year
		Non-Compoundable					Compoundable						
		Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Died or absconded	Committed to Sessions	Total	Compounded	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Died or Absconded	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bahawalnagar	2,563	724	282	8	17	1,031	541	436	72	3	1,052	2,083	480
Bahawalpur	3,189	1,260	244	14	26	1,544	416	221	75	8	720	2,264	925
Ahmadpur East	2,451	384	231	8	24	647	799	206	43	3	1,051	1,698	753
Rahimyar Khan	6,261	1,820	517	84	24	2,445	728	1,720	89	11	2,548	4,993	1,268
Total ..	14,464	4,188	1,274	114	91	5,667	2,484	2,583	279	25	5,371	11,038	3,426

Witnesses.—The number of witnesses who attended the Judicial Courts in 1944 was 12,747 (18,123 in 1943). Out of 12,747 witnesses 5,757 were given diet money which amounted to Rs. 6,437-11 indicating an average of Rs. 1-1-1. In 1943, 18,123 witnesses attended the Judicial Courts and out of them 6,071 witnesses were paid diet money which amounted to Rs. 6,742-13. The average in 1943 was Rs. 1-2 per head. Details of above are given below:—

District or sub-Division	Number of persons appearing in each District	Number of persons allowed diet money	Sum of money given	Average per head	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bahawalnagar	1,554	405	517 0 0	1 3 4	
Bahawalpur	842	1,119	119 0 0	1 0 0	
Ahmadpur East	1,309	1,109	1,682 9 0	1 1 0	
Rahimyar Khan	9,042	3,124	3,119 2 0	1 0 0	
Total ..	12,747	5,757	6,437 11 0	4 4 4	

Security cases.—The number of persons ordered to furnish security in 1944 was 94 (81 in 1943).

Duration.—The average duration of original regular cases in all the criminal courts of original jurisdiction taken together was 57 day, in 1944 (62 days in 1943). The average duration in the Districts and their sub-Divisions was as follows:—

District or sub-Division	1943	1944
Bahawalnagar ..	65 days	82·93 days
Bahawalpur ..	31 days	35·48 days
Ahmadpur East ..	96 days	66·88 days
Rahimyar Khan ..	64 days	45·8 days

Appeals in District Courts.—The number of appeals including arrears of 1943 in the Courts of District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates was 343 in 1944 and of those disposed of 334. Nine cases were pending at the end of 1944.

The total number of appellants was 633. The courts upheld the judgments of the lower courts against 424 appellants and modified the judgments in the cases 44 appellants.

In the cases of 127 appellants the findings of the lower courts were quashed and the cases of 28 were remanded for further inquiry leaving the cases of 9 appellants awaiting decisions at the end of 1944. Details are as follows:—

District or sub-Division	CASES							PERSONS				
	Instituted	Decided	Pending	Accused appearing before-courts	Orders upheld	Orders amended	Orders cancelled	Remanded	Died or discharged	Total	Persons whose cases are undecided	Average of days per case
Bahawalnagar ..	53	52	1	82	47	16	12	6	..	81	1	42.14
Bahawalpur ..	50	50	..	61	41	8	9	2	1	61	..	11.84
Ahmadpur East ..	129	122	7	308	212	19	63	7	..	301	7	29.4
Rahimyar Khan ..	111	110	1	182	124	1	43	13	..	181	1	64.75
Total ..	343	334	9	633	424	44	127	28	1	624	9	148.33

Revisions in District Courts.—The number of revisions including arrears of 1943 in the courts of District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates was 416 in the year 1944. Out of which 403 were disposed of at the end of the year. The following table will show the details:—

District or sub-Division	Instituted	Decided	Pending	Accused appearing Courts	Decided cases of persons	Remain- ing persons	Averages duration of day per case
Bahawalnagar ..	41	39	2	135	126	9	107.41
Bahawalpur ..	113	112	1	213	211	2	70
Ahmadpur East	30	123	7	179	158	21	32
Rahimyar Khan	132	129	3	207	196	11	27
Total ..	416	403	13	734	691	43	59

Court of Sessions.—On the original side 4 cases were pending from 1943 and 47 more cases were committed to the Court of Sessions making a total of 51 out of which 42 were decided. The following comparative table shows the number of decided sessions cases and the nature of sentences passed in 1944:—

Year.	CASES								PERSONS							
	Nature of Offences	Pending from year 1943	Instituted	Total	Decided	Remanded Pending	Prisoners from year 1943	Prisoners in 1944.	Total	Death Penalty	Life Imprisonment	Discharged or acquitted	Imprisonment	Died or Absconded	Total	Remaining REMAINS
1944	302	4	29	33	25	8	9	53	62	7	16	7	..	3	33	29
	304	..	8	8	8	..	..	14	14	..	..	5	9	..	14	..
	Other offences	..	10	10	9	1	..	33	33	..	..	3	12	..	15	18
	Total ..	4	47	51	42	9	9	100	109	7	16	15	21	3	62	47

Appeals in the Court of Sessions.—The total number of appeals instituted in the Court of Sessions was 95, all of which were decided during the year. The number of appellants was 130. The Sessions Court upheld the judgments of the lower courts against 40 appellants and modified the judgment in 47 cases. In the case of 26 appellants the findings of the lower courts were quashed while the case of 17 appellants were remanded for further inquiry.

High Court (Criminal).—The total number of appeals and revisions instituted in the High Court in 1944 was 148 and 346 respectively. (132 appeals and 326 revisions in 1943). Out of 148 appeals and 346 revisions, 113 appeals and 290 revisions were decided. Thirty-five appeals and 56 revisions were left pending at the end of the year. In 1943, 92 appeals and 235 revisions were decided.

The following table shows the number and description of the cases decided by the High Court in the year 1944.

Year	Nature of cases		Pending from 1943	Instituted	Total	Decided	Left pending
1944	Appeals	..	40	108	148	113	35
	Revisions	..	91	255	346	290	56
	Total	..	131	363	494	423	91

Persons.—Of the 194 appellants the sentences awarded by the lower courts were upheld in the case of 61 reduced or modified in the case of 25 and quashed in the case of 21 while cases against 6 appellants were remanded for further inquiry. Cases against 81 appellants remained pending at the end of the year.

Average Duration.—In the High Court the average duration of criminal appeals was 35 days and the average duration of criminal revisions was 56 (71 days and 43 days in 1943).

Appeals on behalf of Government.—The Government filed one appeal in the High Court against the order of acquittal passed by a lower court. Since the accused could not be traced the appeal was consigned to the Record Room.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

Appeal to His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur.—Since the High Court did not exercise original jurisdiction in any criminal case no appeal to His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur was preferred during the year.

Judicial Committee (Criminal).—The following work was disposed of by the Judicial Committee in 1944:—

1. Cases recommended to His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur for confirmation of death sentences:—

8 in 1944 (one in 1943)

2. Criminal Revisions:—

1943	..	28
1944	..	45

3. Miscellaneous. In the cases recommended for confirmation of the death sentence, the recommendation was sanctioned in all cases. Out of 72 revisions, 3 were accepted and 42 were rejected, 27 remaining pending.

(b) CIVIL.

The civil work was disposed of by the following agencies :—

1. Regular Judicial Courts.

2. Courts of the Honorary and Special Munsiffs.

The total number of original suits instituted in all courts was 2,595 in 1944 (3,125 in 1943). A decrease of 530 or 11% owing to the reason that civil cases up to the value of Rs. 100 went to the Panchayats. The nature of the 2,595 suits instituted in 1944 is given below:—

Nature of Suits	1943	1944	Increase	Decrease
1. Money Suits				
(i) On the basis of registered documents ..	55	33	..	22
(ii) On the basis of unregistered documents ..	248	219	..	2
(iii) Other money suits ..	1,729	1,160	..	56
2. Suits for possession				
(i) On the basis of ownership ..	256	208	..	48
(ii) On the basis of pre-emption	497	601	104	..
3. Redemption of mortgages etc. ..	13	18	5	..
4. Specific Relief	1	2	1	..
5. Restitution of Conjugal Rights ..	61	61	..	..
6. Cancellation of marriage contracts	95	113	18	..
7. On the basis of wills ..	..	..	..	..
8. Other suits	170	180	10	..
Total ..	3,125	2,595	138	668
Difference ..	..	..	..	530

The number of suits brought against agriculturists, was 1,223 (1,452 in 1943).

The aggregate value of suits instituted rose from Rs. 11,66,841 in 1943 to Rs. 20,67,871 in 1944 and the average value rose from Rs. 373 in 1943 to 736 in 1944. There was an increase of 34 per cent. in the aggregate value. This increase was mainly due to the abnormal rise in prices of commodities.

Disposal of suits.—Regular cases decided in 1944

amounted to 2,559 (3,054 in 1943). The table below shows the details:—

District or Sub-Division.	Decided in favour of Plaintiff.	Decided in favour of Defendant.	Decreed.	Dismissed in default.	Decided by Arbitration.	Compromised under order 23 or disposed of under order 15 B (1)	Plaints rejected or returned order 7 Suits dismissed for default order 9 Suits withdrawn order 23	Transferred.	Total.
Bahawalnagar	31	12	31	79	4	77	5	32	271
Bahawalpur ..	49	39	121	233	11	66	7	99	625
Ahmadpur East	84	37	56	287	3	451	2	4	924
Rahmyar Khan	171	93	..	189	9	275	2	..	739
Total ..	335	181	208	788	27	869	16	135	2559

The number of miscellaneous cases which came up for disposal in 1944 was 2706 (1264 in 1943) of which 2030 were decided during the year 1944 (1026 in 1943). Altogether the total number of cases decided in 1944 was 4589 (4081 in 1943).

In regular cases contested by parties and decreed *ex parte*, judgments were given in favour of the plaintiffs in 516 cases in 1944 (684 in 1943).

The average duration of regular civil suit excluding the cases decided by the High Court was 57 days in 1944 (103 days in 1943).

Appeals.—The District Judges and Additional District Judges disposed of 237 appeals both regular and miscellaneous out of 340 appeals instituted in their courts, (319 out of 426 in 1943). Decrees passed by trial courts were confirmed in 38 per cent cases, modified in 7 per cent reversed in 44 per cent cases and 2 per cent cases were remanded for further enquiry. The remaining 9 per cent appeals were dismissed in default.

The following table shows in details the appeals disposed of by any various district courts :—

District or Sub-Division	Insti- tuted and alreadg pend- ing	DECIDED							
		Confi- rmed	Amen- ed	Revers ed	Reman- ded	Dis- missed in de- fault	Trans- ferred	Total	Pen- ding
Bahawalnagar ..	25	6	6	..	4	1	..	17	8
Bahawalpur ..	52	23	..	18	1	6	..	48	4
Ahmadpur East..	146	31	6	71	..	8	..	116	30
Rahimyar Khan..	117	29	4	15	..	8	..	56	61
Total ..	340	89	16	104	5	23	..	237	103

Executions.—The decree holders presented 2,835 applications for executive in 1944 (3425 in 1943) the total value of the applications amounted to Rs. 4,79,140/11/3 of which 1935 applications were executed the sum of Rs. 1,23,769/1/6 being realised in satisfaction of the decrees. In 1944 full satisfaction was obtained in 376 and partial satisfaction in 1936. No less than 523 applications for execution remained unsatisfied. The details are given below :—

District Sub-Division	Insti- tuted	Full satis- faction	DECIDED		Total	Pending
			Partial satisfac- tion	Un- satisfied		
Bahawalnagar ..	180	50	3	63	116	64
Bahawalpur ..	904	219	45	296	560	344
Ahmadpur East ..	1,226	..	924	..	924	202
Rahimyar Khan ..	625	107	64	164	335	190
Total ..	2,835	376	1,036	523	1,935	200

High Court.—The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals both first and second decided by the High Court in 1944 was 98 (105 in 1943). Of the 98 appeals, 78 were decided on merits and 20 dismissed in default. In the 78 appeals decided on merits the decrees were confirmed in 59 per cent. modified in 11 per cent. and reversed

in 13 per cent. The remaining 17 per cent. cases were remanded for further enquiry. The corresponding figures for 1943 were 66, 6, 20 and 8 per cent respectively.

The average duration of appeals disposed of in the High Court in 1944 was 599 days (441 in the preceding year).

The following table shows the details of appeals decided in the High Court :—

Cases	APPEALS FOR DISPOSAL.				APPEALS DISPOSED OF.					
	Arrears of 1943.	Instituted in 1944.	Total.	Transferred	Decree confirmed.	Decree modified.	Cases remanded.	Orders reversed.	Total	Pending.
Appeals :—										
(i) Regular ..	181	104	285	..	56	8	11	6	81	204
(ii) Miscellaneous ..	21	9	30	..	10	1	4	2	17	13
Revisions—										
Regular ..	32	72	104	..	38	..	5	32	75	29

During the year 1944, 75 civil revisions were disposed of in the High Court (55 in the preceding year).

In 1944, orders passed by the lower courts were confirmed in 51 per cent, reversed in 42 per cent, modified in nil per cent, and 7 per cent were remanded to the lower courts. The corresponding figures for 1943 were 62, 34, 4 and nil per cent respectively.

The average duration of revisions decided in the High Court was 166 days in 1944 (153 days in 1943).

Judicial Committee.—The following work was disposed of by the Judicial Committee in 1944 on the civil side :—

	1943	1944
Appeals	.. ..	.. ..
Revisions	.. 15	.. 14
Reviews	.. 3	.. 2

Two petitions for appeals were submitted in the Judicial Committee. Out of 34 petitions for revisions 14 were accepted.

Twenty one cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Expenditure of the Department.—The statement below

shows the actual expenditure in 1944 as compared with that of the previous year :—

Head	1943	1944
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	1,4431- 6-3	1,73,303-13-6
T. A.	2,785-13-0	4,273- 9-3
Contingencies	71,996-13-1	60,189-10-3
Total	2,15,210-15-4	2,37,766-13-9

Income.—The income of the Judicial Department is mainly derived from the sale of Judicial Stamps (Head V) and under Law and Justice (Head VI). The income of the Department during the year, as derived from the sale of the Judicial Stamps including penalty was Rs. 66,913 (Rs. 78,855 in 1943). Including therefore the income derived under law and justice which was Rs. 79,453 in the year under report, the total income amounted to Rs. 1,46,366 (Rs. 1,62,070 in 1943). The details are given in Appendix 7.

C—Stamps.—The Stamp income of the year is given in Appendix 8.

D.—Registration.—The work of registration is controlled by the Judicial Department. The District Judges and the Additional District Judges work *ex-officio* as Registrars and the Munsiffs as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars. These officers administer the Indian Registration Act as in force in the State. There are also two Honorary Sub-Registrars one at Bahawalpur and the other at Mianwali Qureishian in the Rahimyar Khan Tehsil. The number of registered documents was 2030 in 1944 (2653 in 1943). The value of the registered documents rose from Rs. 23,61,798 to Rs. 42,86,183. The income derived from registration decreased from Rs. 18,520 in 1943 to Rs. 18,347 in 1944. The details are given in Appendix 9.

There was an actual decrease in the number of registered documents though the value of documents was almost double the value of the documents registered in the preceding year. The fees received in 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 18,347 (Rs. 18,520 in 1943-44). The decrease in revenue is due to the lower rates leviable on the higher values.

CHAPTER VII

PROTECTION

(a) POLICE

General.—The Police Department is included in the portfolio of Alimartabat the Prime Minister and is under the direct control of the Commissioner of Police. During the year under report, the post of Commissioner of Police was held by Khan Bahadur Agha Mohammad Akram Khan, a retired officer of the Indian Police Service.

Present Strength.—The strength of the Police Force was increased during the year by the sanction of the following additional posts :—

- 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors
- 6 Head Constables
- 39 Constables

Thus the total strength of the Force was raised to :—

- 1 Commissioner of Police
- 3 Superintendents of Police
- 2 Assistant Superintendents of Police
- 7 Inspectors
- 43 Sub-Inspectors
- 9 Assistant Sub-Inspectors
- 161 Head Constables, and
- 948 Constables

Making a total of 1174 (1128 in 1943-44). Details are given in Appendix 10.

The post of Headquarters Superintendent of Police could not be filled during the year under report for want of a suitable officer. The two Assistant Superintendents of Police who were selected and sent to Phillaur for training, returned and were later on sent to the Punjab for practical training. The two Assistant Sub-Inspectors also returned after training at Phillaur. Five more candidates for the post of Assistant Sub-Inspector were selected and sent for training at the Police Training School, Phillaur.

Special Armed Force.—The strength of the Special Armed Force for headquarters sanctioned in 1943-44 comprised :—

- 1 Sub-Inspector
- 4 Head Constables
- 8 Lance Constables, and
- 80 Constables

To this was added one Sub-Inspector and one Assistant Sub-Inspector during the year under report.

Another special Armed Force contingent to be stationed at Bahawalnagar was sanctioned this year and included :—

- 1 Sub-Inspector
- 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector
- 2 Head Constables
- 4 Lance Constables, and
- 42 Constables

Criminal Intelligence Department.—One Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors and six informers were added to this Department to work as "Security staff." This addition raised the expenditure under this Head to Rs. 24,170 against Rs. 11,000 in 1943-44.

Civic Guards.—This unit was discontinued in August 1943 and no further recruitment was made.

Towns Watch and Ward.—Eighty chaukidars in 14 Municipalities of the old *abadi* and 78 chaukidars in seven Municipalities of the new Colony *mandis* continued during the year.

Village Chaukidars.—In addition to the ordinary chaukidars in all villages of the State, a number of paid *gashtibans* were employed and paid under the Thikri Pahra Act in various villages. This system is being gradually extended to all the more important villages of the State.

Expenditure.—Total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4,71,508 against Rs. 4,11,829 in 1943-44. The increase was mainly due to the provision of Special Armed Force for Bahawalnagar, the employment of Additional Police staff, and the grant of horse allowance to Station House Officers and Inspectors. The average cost of the Police Department during the year under report was five annas per head of the population.

Arms.—The Police had 500 S.B. 20 bore muskets and 47 revolvers during the year.

Offences.—The total number of cognizable offences registered during the year was 4,493 of which 3,434 were investigated and 1,059 were struck off as untrue. The remaining 3,434 cases were classified as follows :—

1. Serious offences against persons	..	100
2. Serious offences against property	..	1,115
3. Minor offences against persons	..	315
4. Minor offences against property	..	1,001
5. Grain smuggling and offences against Ordinances	..	125
6. Miscellaneous	..	778

As compared with 1943-44, the total number of admitted cognizable offences decreased by 147.

Out of the above 3,434 cases, 1838 were challaned of which 522 ended in conviction and 383 in acquittal while 933 remained pending at the end of the year under report. One thousand three hundred and thirty-three cases remained untraced and 263 were under investigation at the end of the year.

The result of Police action is summarised in Appendix 11. Property of the value of Rs. 3,76,795 was recovered out of total stolen property worth Rs. 6,32,397 which is over 50%.

Dacoities.—There were 18 dacoities registered during the year—12 in Bahawalpur District and 6 in the Rahimyar Khan District. Of the 12 cases of Bahawalpur District, 5 were found to be untrue and cancelled, 4 were challaned and 3 remained untraced. Of the 6 cases in Rahimyar Khan District, 4 were challaned and two remained untraced.

Murders.—Sixty-seven cases were registered under this head during the year. Out of these 5 were expunged, 5 remained untraced, 50 were challaned and the rest remained under investigation. Out of the 50 cases sent up for trial, 7 secured convictions and the rest were pending in the courts at the end of the year.

Riots.—Two hundred and twenty-two cases were registered of which 134 were expunged, 60 were challaned and 28 remained under investigation. Out of the 60

cases sent up to Court, 4 secured convictions, 6 ended in acquittal and 50 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Cattle thefts.—The number of cattle thefts was 618, an increase of 31 cases over the figure of the previous year. Eighty-six were expunged, 191 challaned, 55 convicted, 22 acquitted and 114 remained pending in courts. The number of untraced cases was 273 and 68 cases were under investigation at the end of the year.

Cattle worth Rs. 2,04,047 were stolen and cattle worth Rs. 1,45,356 recovered.

Arms Act.—Out of 43 cases registered, 37 were challaned, (15 convicted, 2 acquitted, 20 pending trial,) 2 untraced, 3 under investigation and one was expunged.

Coinage.—Seven cases of tendering counterfeit small coins were reported out of which 6 were challaned and were pending in courts.

Defence of India.—One hundred and fifty-five cases were registered under Rules 35 and 81 of the Defence of India (Bahawalpur State) Rules out of which 30 were expunged, sixty challaned, (16 convicted, 9 acquitted, and 35 remained under trial), twenty-nine cases were untraced and 36 remained under investigation at the end of the year.

Criminal Tribes.—The number of persons registered as members of Criminal Tribes during the last year was 1,215. Out of these, the names of 70 men were removed from the list for good behaviour and 5 died; 19 persons were newly registered. Thus the total for the present year comes to 1,159.

Seventy-nine criminal tribesmen were sent up under Section 22 C. T. Act out of which 25 were convicted, 3 acquitted and the cases of the rest remained pending in courts till the end of the year under report.

Discipline and Reward.

Punishments.

The following punishments were awarded :—

- (1) One Head Constable and 8 Constables were dismissed.
- (2) One Sub-Inspector and 14 Head Constables were reduced in grade.

- (3) 19 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables and 67 Constables were awarded Black Marks and one Constable was fined.

Rewards.—Seventy-four men of the Police Force got cash rewards and 158 were granted Commendation Certificates during the year as compared with 21 cash rewards and 116 Commendation Certificates granted during the year 1943-44.

Literacy.—An extra pay of Re. 1 continued for literate constables during the year.

Training.—Nine Constables, 6 Head Constables and 8 direct candidates for the post of Head Constable were admitted for training in the Police Training School, Bahawalpur. The candidates, who completed their training successfully (20 in number) were absorbed as Head Constables in the Police Force.

Medical.—The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Jail Hospital continued to attend the Police Dispensary on the compensatory allowance of Rs. 20 p. m.

Finger Print Bureau.—F. P. and P. R. slips of 603 convicted persons were prepared and these included 76 members of the criminal tribes.

Position on Frontiers.—There was no trouble on the frontier and no untoward incident on any border of the State was reported during the year.

Headquarters Police Lines.—The Police Lines remained under the control of a Reserve Inspector and no changes were made during the year.

Petrol Rationing.—41,637 gallons of petrol were consumed during the year under report (35,488 gallons in 1943-44).

The following public Bus services were allowed to work during the year:—

1. Bahawalpur-Yazman.
2. Bahawalpur-Dera Nawab Sahib.
3. Ahmadpur East-Uch.
4. Rahimyar Khan-Abadpur.
5. Rahimyar Khan-Jamaldinwali.
6. Chishtian-Harunabad.
7. Fort Abbas-Fort Marot.

Preservation of Order.—The year was generally peaceful.

(b) JAIL

The Central Jail is at Bahawalpur with subsidiary Jails at Derawar and Dera Nawab Sahib. Under-trials outside headquarters are kept in Police Havalat which are supervised by District Magistrates. The Central and Subsidiary Jails are under the control of Col. A. M. Dick, I. M. S. (Retired), Chief Medical Officer and Director of Public Health.

The Punjab Jail Manual (1932 Edition) has been enforced except for certain special precautions which, on grounds of security, have to be taken until the New Jail is erected.

Prisoners generally and Juveniles particularly readily availed themselves of the educational facilities offered to them. There is a permanent teacher who gives lessons to adolescents and such adults as desire to be given instruction.

The Jail staff was further strengthened during the year under report and now consists of:—

- 1 Superintendent.
- 1 Jailor.
- 1 Assistant Jailor (Working as Accountant).
- 5 Assistant Jailors.
- 2 Chief Head Warders.
- 12 Head Warders.
- 112 Warders.
- 1 Matron.
- 1 Gardener.
- 1 Blacksmith.
- 1 Carpenter.
- 1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
- 3 Compounders.

Jail Population.—The total number of prisoners in this Jail including sub-Jails was 915 on 31st March 1944 (950 on 31st March 1943). During the year 917 were admitted and 1,023 discharged leaving a balance of 809. There was no civil prisoner admitted during the year under report.

Classification of New Admissions.

One year and under	..	502
Above one year and under 2 years	..	160
Above 2 years and under 5 years	..	106
Above 5 years and under 10 years	..	124
Transportation for life	..	16
Caned	..	..
Sentenced to death	..	9
Total	..	917

One prisoner was executed during the year under report (2 in 1943-44).

Classification of Prisoners according to Religion.

Muslims	..	..	..	827
Hindus	..	..	..	25
Sikhs	..	..	..	21
Others	..	..	..	44
Total				917

The number of under-trials in the Jail on the 1st April 1944 was 124. During the year under report, 704 were admitted. The number of under-trials at the close of the year was 168.

The daily average population of the Jail was 980 (1,069 in 1943).

Classification of Prisoners according to Age.

Up to 18 years	..	..	260
18 to 30 years	..	..	302
30 to 40 years	..	..	252
40 to 50 years	..	..	79
50 to 60 years	..	..	13
Above 60 years	..	..	11
Total			917

The following table shows the number of previously convicted prisoners re-admitted into the Jail during the year:—

Casuals (No. previous conviction)	..	843
Convicted two times	..	31
Convicted three times	..	16
Convicted four times	..	19
Convicted five and more	..	8
Total		917

Escapes and Recaptures.—Ten prisoners (26 in 1943-44) escaped while on extra-mural labour and the number re-captured was 11, including 9 escaped prisoners of the previous year.

Prison labour.—The daily average of prisoners employed on labour was 78.4 and the other remained unemployed on account of sickness, simple imprisonment and attendance in the courts, etc.

Female Prisoners.—The number of convicted female prisoners admitted during the year was 18 bringing the total to 34. The number of female prisoners released was 25 leaving a balance of 9.

Under-trials.—At the commencement of the year, there were 7 under-trials, new admissions during the year were 25 of these 13 were convicted or released leaving 19 at the close of the year.

Health.—The number of sick prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as Indoor patients was 414. Of these 387 were cured, 20 died and 7 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance of outdoor sick prisoners in the hospital was 22. The principal diseases were malaria, dysentery, Rheumatics, Eye sores, Enlarged spleen, Ulcer, and cough. Deaths were mostly due to Pneumonia, Cholera and T.B. of lungs. The total expenditure on the patients was Rs. 1932/13 (Rs. 1,438/2 in 1943-44).

Lunatics.—The number of lunatics under treatment at the close of the last year was one. During the year two more were admitted bringing the total to three. Out of these, two were released after recovering their health, leaving a balance of one at the close of the year.

The expenditure on each lunatic was Rs. 113/12/9 (Rs. 166/2 in 1943-44).

Punishment of offences against Jail discipline.—Six hundred and three prisoners were awarded minor punishments during the year. Three prisoners were flogged. Thirteen were challaned to various courts.

Remissions and releases.—On the occasion of "Idul-Fitr" and the Birthday of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur, 25 prisoners were released as usual and on the occasion of Idul-Zuha, 25 prisoners were awarded special remission. Of the released 1,023 were granted Jail remission of 56,386 days.

Diet and clothing.—The prisoners were allowed diet in accordance with the scale sanctioned in the State. Sick prisoners are receiving special diet according to the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of the Jail under various heads amounted to Rs. 20,316/10/3 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,14,237/1/6.

Industries.—The following are among the chief industries of the Jail:—

1. Cotton and woollen carpets.
2. Durries.
3. Mongolian Durries.
4. Chicks of bamboos and date palms.
5. Chairs and stools of reeds.
6. Kheses.
7. Moonji matting.
8. Tape and nawar.
9. Book binding.
10. Ban making.
11. Woollen blankets.
12. Paper making.
13. Textile articles. Such as:—Dusters, Dasuti, Gahra, Muslin, Towels, Bastas.

Discipline in Jail.—The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory.

Jail Buildings.—As stated in the last year's report, the present Jail building is in a dilapidated condition. The construction of a Model Central Jail according to an approved plan is in progress.

CHAPTER VIII

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Bahawalpur State has always maintained a strong Army which a century ago numbered over 25,000 men. The strength has, however, gradually, been reduced partly owing to the increased costs of maintenance of the Army under modern conditions and partly on account of the more firm establishment of peace and tranquility within the State. The Bahawalpur Army as constituted in 1939 at the outbreak of the present War comprised two classes of troops "General Service" and "State Service" both under the direct command of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur with Army Headquarters under Brigadier J. H. Marden, General Officer Commanding.

GENERAL SERVICE TROOPS.

1. *First Bahawalpur Infantry*.—consisting of a Headquarter, Headquarter Wing and 4 Companies.

This Unit proceeded on Active Service to Malaya in March 1941 and during its stay there between March and October 1941 received five separate reinforcements comprising

S. Os.	I. Os.	I. O. Rs.	Followers.
<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>26</u>

The Unit was expanded to a higher establishment in December 1941 and required the following additional strength to complete its authorized number:—

S. Os.	I. Os.	I. O. Rs.	Followers.
<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>4</u>

This personnel was sent to join the Regiment in January 1942 but due to the fall of Singapore returned to Headquarters from Bombay.

The total strength of the Unit including personnel of all reinforcements is 926 and the detail is as under:—

Repatriated to India	28
Wounded in action and repatriated to India	10
Missing	94
Killed or died in action	12
Prisoners of War	782

The Unit was equipped on the eve of its departure in accordance with the scale prescribed in Army Instructions (India) No. 237 of 1940. When the Unit proceeded overseas, the scale of arms and equipment was revised and it was supplied with all necessary arms and equipment on War scale by the Government of India.

2. *Bahawalpur Mountain Battery*.—Raised on W/E II/16/5. Consisting of Headquarters and 2 Sections. At present on Active Service with the Crown Forces.

3. 414 *Bahawalpur Infantry Company*.—Raised on W/E II/56/B/1. Consisting of H. Q. and 5 Platoons. At present serving on Active Service with the Crown Forces.

4. 614 *Bahawalpur Infantry Company*.—Raised on W/E II/56/B/1. Consisting of H. Q. and 5 Platoons. At present serving on Active Service with the Crown Forces.

5. *Bahawalpur Motor Ambulance Section*.—Recently returned after a period of 3 years Active Service Overseas and now again on Active Service after a short period of rest.

6. 4th *Bahawalpur Light Infantry (Garrison Battalion)*. Raised on W/E II/56/A/1. Consisting of Headquarters, Headquarters Company and 4 Rifle Companies. At present on Active Service with the Crown Forces and due to be upgraded for a more active role shortly.

TRAINING UNIT.

1. *Bahawalpur Training Centre*.—Re-organized to Peace Establishment I.S.F. September 1944. Consisting of Headquarters, Headquarter Wing and 2 Rifle Companies.

Role. Training Recruits for reinforcements for all Units on Active Service as well as in the State.

2. *I. S. F. Training Battery, Ambala*.—Raised with the object of training recruits to provide reinforcement to State Forces Mountain Battery.

This State has to date provided:—

9 drafts consisting of:—

S. O. 1.

I. O. 1.

100 Drivers and Gunners

STATE SERVICE UNITS.

1. *Bahawalpur Garrison Coy. (His Highness' Body Guard).*—Organized on W/E II/56/B/1. Consisting of Coy. Headquarters and 5 Platoons. Role.

Internal Security.

2. *2nd Bahawalpur Light Infantry.*—Organized on Peace Establishment I.S.F. 3/44. Consisting of Bn. Headquarter, Headquarter Coy. and 4 Rifle Companies.

Role. Internal and Railway Security duties.

3. *Bahawalpur Mechanical Transport.*—Consists of 3 Sections. No. 1 Section being the Bahawalpur M.A. Section on Active Service.

No. 2 and 3 Sections serving in the State for Internal Security duties and General Service.

4. *Bahawalpur Military Hospital.*—Heretofore an unrecognized Unit but recently reorganized as a State Service Unit on 1/2 Section Basis.

5. *Bahawalpur Medical Veterinary Department.*—Not recognized as a State Service Unit but maintained on a 1/2 Section Basis.

6. *Bahawalpur Ordnance and Supply Department.*—Not a recognized State Service Unit but run on Indian Army lines with an establishment of 2 S.Os, 2 I.Os and 30 I.O.Rs.

BUDGET.

As a result of the increase in the strength of the Army the budget has increased from Rs. 14,45,104 in 1943-44 to Rs. 18,45,075 in 1944-45.

INSPECTIONS.

1. Lt.-Col. F. C. Goddard, M.A.P.S.F. from 24th April, 1944 to 27th April, 1944.

2. Major-General C. O. Harvey, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., M.A. in C. I.S.F. from 15th September, 1944 to 18th September, 1944.

3. Lt.-Col. F. C. Goddard M.A. P.S.F. from 20th February, 1945 to 22nd February, 1945.

4. Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States from 26th February, 1945 to 1st March, 1945.

5. Capt. Knight D.S.O., Comdg. I.S.F. Trg. Bty., Ambala from 12th February, 1945 to 15th February, 1945.

6. Brigadier R. D. Inskip, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.M.A. (T) I.S.F. from 14th March, 1945 to 16th March, 1945.

TRAINING.

State Officers.—24 proceeded on various courses of instructions and all qualified.

Indian Officers.—17 attended various courses of instructions and all qualified.

N. C. Os and I. O. Rs.—60 proceeded on various courses of instructions and all qualified.

Cadets.—3 State Commission and one Indian Commission Cadets were enlisted during the year.

1. Two State Commission Cadets proceeded to I.S.F. Training School, Indore.

2. One was returned and recommended to attend the course again.

3. One was discharged as unlikely to prove a good officer.

4. One State Commission Cadet proceeded to I.S.F. Training Battery, Ambala.

5. One Indian Commission Cadet is under training.

ESCAPEES, P.O.W.

Five hundred personnel of the First Bahawalpur Infantry have returned from Burma, Malaya, Singapore and New Guinea and with a few exceptions all have been classified white. This includes 5 S.Os and 6 I.Os.

One officer, Sub.-Maj. Abdul Qadir Shah has in recognition of good services been promoted to Lieut. and awarded O.B.I. 2nd Class.

One S. O. and 10 I. O. Rs are the sole survivors of 65 Officers and men of this Unit who were sent by the Japanese to Warwik Island, the remainder being either killed by the enemy or having died from torture and privation.

One S.O. recently arrived has been strongly commended by the Officer Commanding the Unit who in his letter to A.H.Q., Bahawalpur State Forces states that this officer is a credit to his State and to the Indian Army.

Recruitment.—2,093 men were recruited from the State and Districts surrounding the State's border during the period. Of these 777 failed to pass medical examination for various reasons and were rejected. The balance 1,316 were absorbed into the Training Centre. March and June 1944 produced 1,000 men and after that recruitment steadily declined. Quality of recruits also deteriorated and the number of rejects increased.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.—The Board held two meetings during this period. Normal number of meetings held during one year is four but for various reasons two meetings had to be cancelled as sufficient members were not available.

During the above period 1,220 cases were received and of these 1,023 cases were dealt with and completed satisfactorily, leaving 197 cases still under investigation with various officials or courts.

Range of cases dealt with:—

Cattle theft, property rights, land disputes, abduction of women, broken marriage contracts, molestation and complaints of non-receipts of pension and M.Os. from serving personnel, etc.

All cases were divided between the Secretary, S.B. and Welfare Officers.

1,300 letters or post cards were written on behalf of families to their relatives serving with the Forces.

Families in receipt of Family Allotments were also visited in towns and villages to ascertain if their F.As were being received regularly.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General Administration.—The post of Chief Engineer was held throughout the year under report by Mr. L. Roy, M.I.C.E., I.S.E., the posts of Superintending Engineers were held as shown below:—

First Circle.—Khan Bahadur Khawaja Abdul G I.S.E.

Second Circle.—Mr. A.W.M. Jesson, A.M.I.C.E., (Retired) 1-4-1944 to 7-9-1944.

Lt.-Col. R. S. Duncan, O.B.E., I.S.E., from 8 onwards.

In order to relieve the Bahawalpur Division of collection works and also to prepare further heavy B. and R. construction projects of 1945-46 and subsequent Programme, a new B. and R. Division was opened at Bahawalpur in the First Bahawalpur Circle from 1st October 1944. It has two sub-Divisions and its Jurisdiction extends to the B. and R. works at Bahawalpur and the Bahawalpur Nawab Sahib metalled road. The Divisional and sub-divisional boundaries of all the four Irrigation Divisions in the First Bahawalpur Circle were also adjusted from 1st October, 1944, mainly with a view to improving control and the distribution of water supply. Previously the Jurisdiction of each Division spread over several canal systems causing difficulty in regulation of supplies and complications in assessment of water-rates. According to the new boundaries each Division consists of a complete unit of a canal system, a great improvement over the old jurisdiction. The name of the old Bahawalnagar Division was changed to the Bahawalpur Division and the latter was named as Sadiqi Division. In second circle a temporary Salvage Sub-Division was opened in order to reconnoitre abandoned works in

Desert area (Abandoned channels of Desert Branch and Abbasia Canal system) with a view to obtaining useful building materials principally R. S. Beams and piping. The Sub-Division functioned for 3 months from October to December, 1944, but it was found that practically no materials were by that time economically available.

The 1945 Bahawalpur State Post-War Road Project was prepared by Mr. Jesson as Officer on Special Duty from 8-9-1944 to 31-1-45 on the lines indicated at the 1943 Nagpur Conference. It provides for a probable total expenditure of Rs. 7.394 crores on capital and maintenance over a period of 15 years. The P. W. Department also rendered valuable assistance in preparing the 5 years' plan for the State, which in a variety of activities is estimated to cost Rs. 5.60 crores of which 4.83 crores relate to P. W. D. works.

(A) THE IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RIVER SUPPLIES, NATURE OF THE SEASON AND RAINFALL.

The statement below contains details of mean monthly supply in each canal during each month of the triennium ending 1944-45.

1		CHANNELS TAKING OFF THE SUTLEJ RIVER					CHANNELS TAKING OFF THE PANJNAD RIVER			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		State Disty. of Eastern Grey Canal.	Fordwah Canal.	Qaim Canal.	Eastern Saddiquia Canal.	Bahawal Canal.	Total Sutlej Canals.	Abbassia Canal.	Panjnad Canal.	Total Panjnad Canals.
Authorized F. S. Discharge.		467	3,366	558	4,917	5,400	..	250	7,750	8,000
<i>Kharif crop—</i>										
April	1942-43 ..	..	..	.	2,584	479	3,068	51	1,914	1,965
	1943-44 ..	..	..	..	1,670	961	2,631	21	1,774	1,795
	1944-45 ..	152	242	22	3,035	558	4,009	66	1,885	1,951
May	1942-43 ..	..	677	..	2,886	362	..	163	5,322	5,485
	1943-44 ..	..	529	..	2,348	177	..	105	5,607	5,712
	1944-45 ..	60	614	..	2,288	405	..	136	5,539	5,675
June	1942-43 ..	205	989	17	2,859	2,170	6,240	236	7,856	8,091
	1943-44 ..	224	1,908	184	4,115	2,270	8,701	235	7,592	7,827
	1944-45 ..	101	574	..	2,531	1,066	4,272	218	7,694	7,912
July	1942-43 ..	328	3,060	436	4,554	5,106	13,484	226	6,983	7,209
	1943-44 ..	257	3,101	377	4,586	4,559	12,880	234	6,867	7,101
	1944-45 ..	270	2,696	261	4,445	4,217	11,889	222	8,138	8,360
August	1942-43 ..	203	1,873	292	2,821	3,306	8,495	190	5,649	5,839
	1943-44 ..	226	2,772	363	3,948	3,627	10,936	261	8,139	8,390
	1944-45 ..	311	2,465	403	3,811	3,597	10,586	184	5,490	5,674
Sept.	1942-43 ..	282	3,156	485	4,917	4,600	13,440	259	8,191	8,450
	1943-44 ..	407	3,214	448	4,344	5,293	13,706	254	8,208	8,562
	1944-45 ..	272	2,099	308	3,125	3,954	9,758	211	7,901	8,112

THE IRRIGATION BRANCH—*concl'd.*

	CHANNELS TAKING OFF THE SUTLEJ RIVER						CHANNELS TAKING OFF THE PANJAB RIVER		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	State Disty. of East- ern Grey Canal.	Fordwah Canal.	Qam Canal.	Eastern Saddiqua Canal.	Bahawal Canal.	Total Sutlej Canals	Abbasia Canal.	Panjab Canal.	Total Panjab Canals.
2-43 ..	173	1,427	72	3,076	2,353	7,101	105	7,595	7,790
3-44 ..	208	1,385	92	3,078	2,353	7,111	100	7,050	7,216
4-45	1,302	33	2,319	1,930	4,684	120	5,713	5,833
is-	4,017	2,499	7,410	..	1,500	1,500
12-43	3,249	608	3,947	..	2,650	2,650
13-44	3,106	616	3,722	22	2,428	2,450
14-45	2,620	319	2,939	..	2,019	2,019
12-43	3,020	370	3,408	..	1,016	1,016
13-44	2,159	300	2,459	..	823	823
14-45	1,718	290	2,038	..	1,065	1,065
12-43	1,107	1,875	3,014	..	928	928
13-44	32	1,909	1,045	2,954	..	1,362	1,362
14-45	3,026	1,473	4,499	..	1,065	1,065
12-43	2,975	878	3,853	59	3,295	3,354
13-44	2,290	284	2,574	..	1,500	1,500
14-45	2,179	368	2,547	..	1,660	1,660
12-43	2,950	316	3,266	40	2,790	2,839
13-44	98	..	2,699	510	3,307	13	1,803	1,816
14-45	2,550	397	2,947	60	3,081	3,141

Rainfall.—The rainfall during Kharif of the year under report was much above the average of the previous ten years in both circles but during Rabi it was less than the ten years' average. Details are given at the top of Graph A. The blue line shows the total yearly mean rainfall of all rain-gauge stations situated in the area irrigated by the canals which take off from the river Sutlej and the red line gives similar information for the area irrigated by the Panjnad canals.

Area Irrigated and Remitted.—The statement below gives the area irrigated by canals during the triennium ending 1944-45.

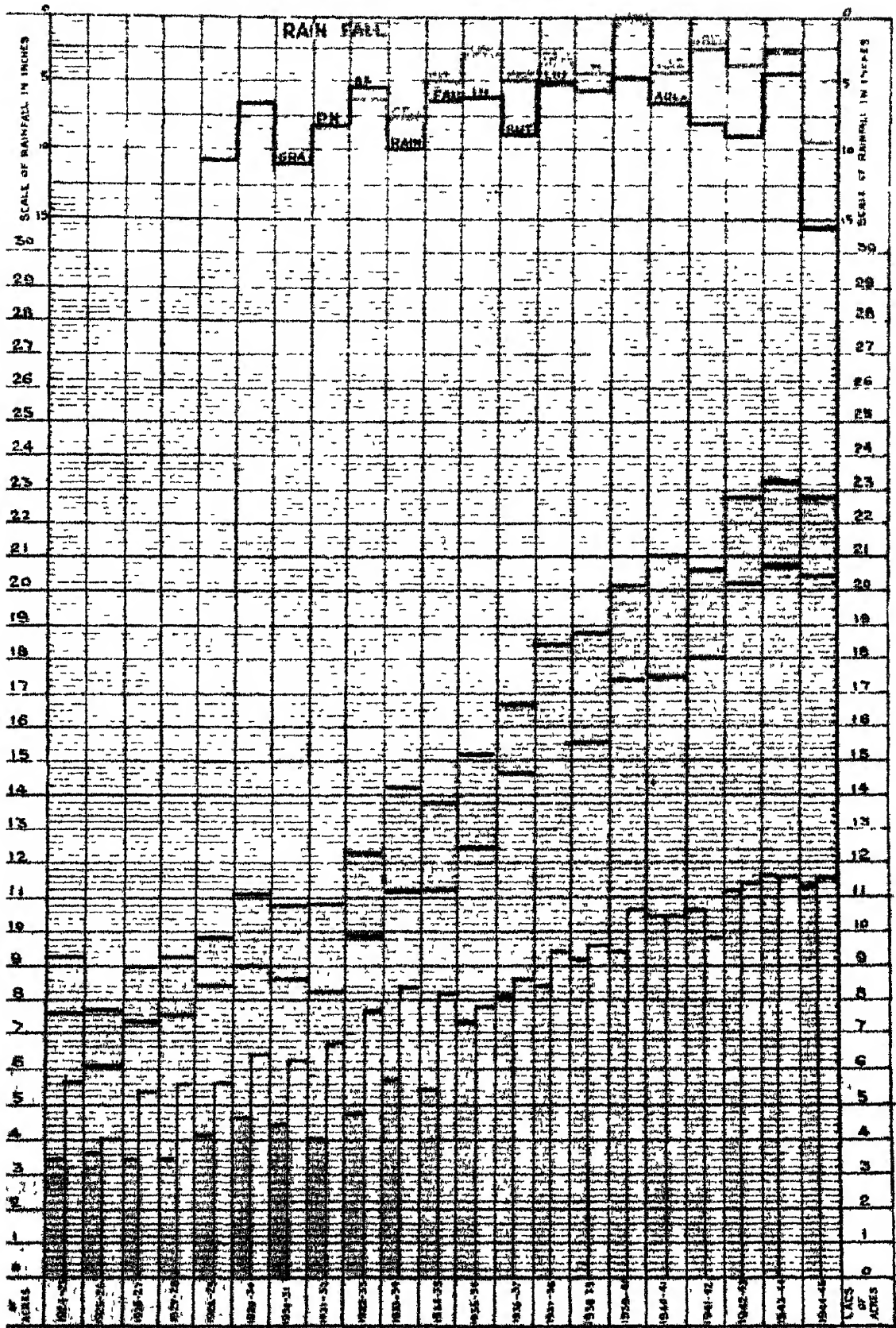
AREA IRRIGATED.

Canal	K H A R I F			R A B I		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Eastern Grey	8,706	8,853	10,618	38,065	39,290	38,529
Eastern Saddiqua	335,627	347,517	355,698	363,355	376,897	369,375
Fordwah	125,135	133,488	114,687	164,789	158,703	166,517
Quim	10,696	11,810	9,579	19,166	16,996	16,481
Bahawal	181,069	189,874	173,305	223,216	212,132	205,677
Panjnad and Abbassia	465,240	476,617	467,118	346,885	350,531	358,479
Total	1,126,473	1,168,189	1,131,005	1,155,476	1,154,549	1,155,058
Add Rabi	1,155,476	1,154,549	1,155,058	..	..	..
Gross Area irrigated	2,281,949	2,322,738	2,286,063	..	..	..

The area irrigated during Kharif 1944 was less by 37,184 acres as compared with Kharif 1943 while during Rabi there was a nominal increase of 500 odd acres. The decrease was entirely due to short supply in river Sutlej during the Kharif and Rabi sowing periods.

SHOWING

TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED BY CANALS

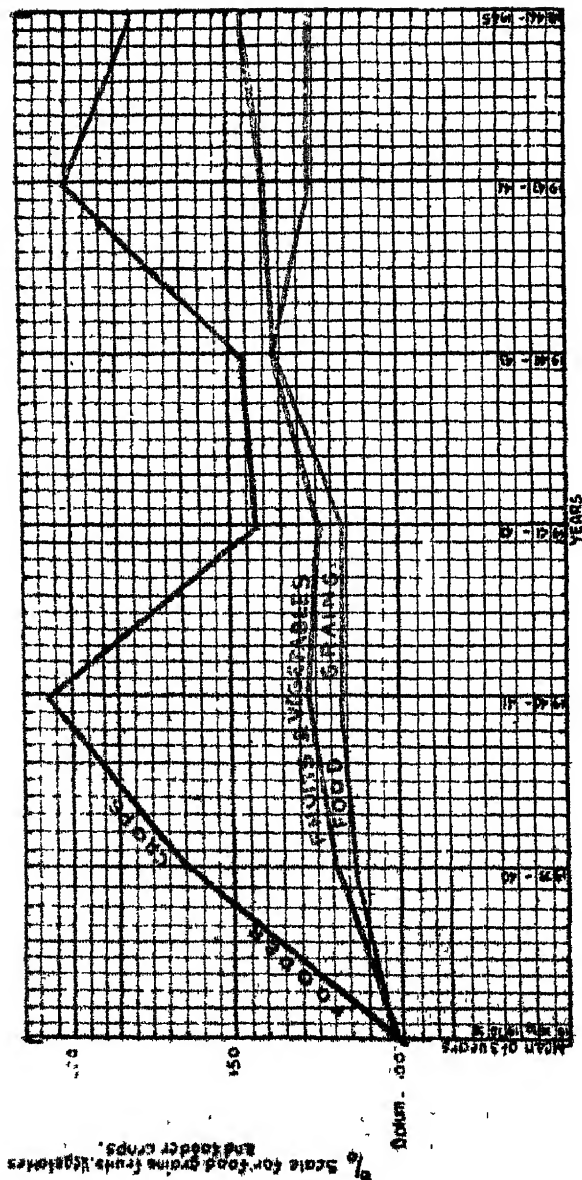


GRAPH.B.

SHOWING
ACREAGE UNDER FOOD GRAINS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
AND FODDER CROPS
IN BAHAWALPUR STATE

SCHEDULE OF ACREAGE & PERCENTAGE

Years	Food Grains		Fruits & Vegetables		Fodder Crops	
	Acres	Percentage	Acres	Percentage	Acres	Percentage
Average 1935-39	971614	100	8738	100	130146	100
1939-40	1081681	111	10316	118	245278	164
1940-41	1104559	114	10996	126	313056	209
1941-42	1102961	114	10603	121	215493	164
1942-43	1332438	137	11870	136	219860	166
1943-44	1269017	124	11951	137	299734	199
1944-45	1207752	124	12456	143	211397	161



Superintending Engineer
1st Circle Bahawalpur

Graph A shows progress made by the State Irrigation from year to year since the introduction of weir controlled supply. The portion coloured red shows the total area irrigated during the Kharif season and the portion coloured blue the area irrigated during the Rabi. The top thick horizontal line represents the sum of the areas irrigated during both crops. The portion coloured black represents the area remitted and yellow the area assessed. During the year 1944-45, the area irrigated during Kharif was 1,131,005 acres and during the Rabi 1,155,058 acres. The total area irrigated *i.e.* 2,286,063 acres is shown by the top thick line. The area remitted was 240,644 acres so that net area assessed was 2,045,419 acres against 2,070,775 acres assessed during the previous year 1943-44.

Area under the Principal Crops.—The statement below shows the irrigated area under principal crops during the triennium ending 1944-45 (see also Appendix 12).

S. No.	Name of crops	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
		Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Sugarcane	13,302	18,676	23,980
2	Rice	25,476	39,245	40,533
3	Cotton Americann . .	364,128	430,019	324,404
4	Cotton Desi	43,160	66,995	99,885
5	Jowar and Chari	170,705	136,449	154,520
6	Maize	21,307	24,715	27,524
7	Bajra	219,536	168,123	164,490
8	Wheat	447,725	444,658	436,682
9	Barley	8,738	9,080	6,814
10	Mixed Grain	241,352	246,615	241,386
11	Toria and Sarson	27,778	67,592	112,894
12	Senji	17,387	16,599	13,705
13	Gram	118,707	111,445	104,036

Graph "B" enclosed shows acreage under "Food Grains" (including millets and pulses and mixed crops other than wheat and gram) fruit, vegetables and fodder crops for the years 1936-37 to 1944-45. During the year under report there was no appreciable drop except under

"Fodder crops" but in spite of this the total area during 1944-45 under fodder crops was 81% above the pre-war 3 years' average (ending 1938-39).

Financial results.—The Graph marked "C" illustrates (i) the total capital outlay on irrigation construction upto the end of each year since 1926-27 (ii) Gross Revenue (water rate land revenue, malkana and kush Haisiati on land withing the irrigation boundary) assessed each year and (iii) working expenses of the irrigation Department. A study of the graph will show the rapid increase in gross revenue assessed while there were only small variations in the working expenses. The increases in working expenses since 1942-43, are due to the higher rates prevailing.

Details of gross revenue, working expenses and net receipts for the triennium ending 1944-45 are given in the statement below :—

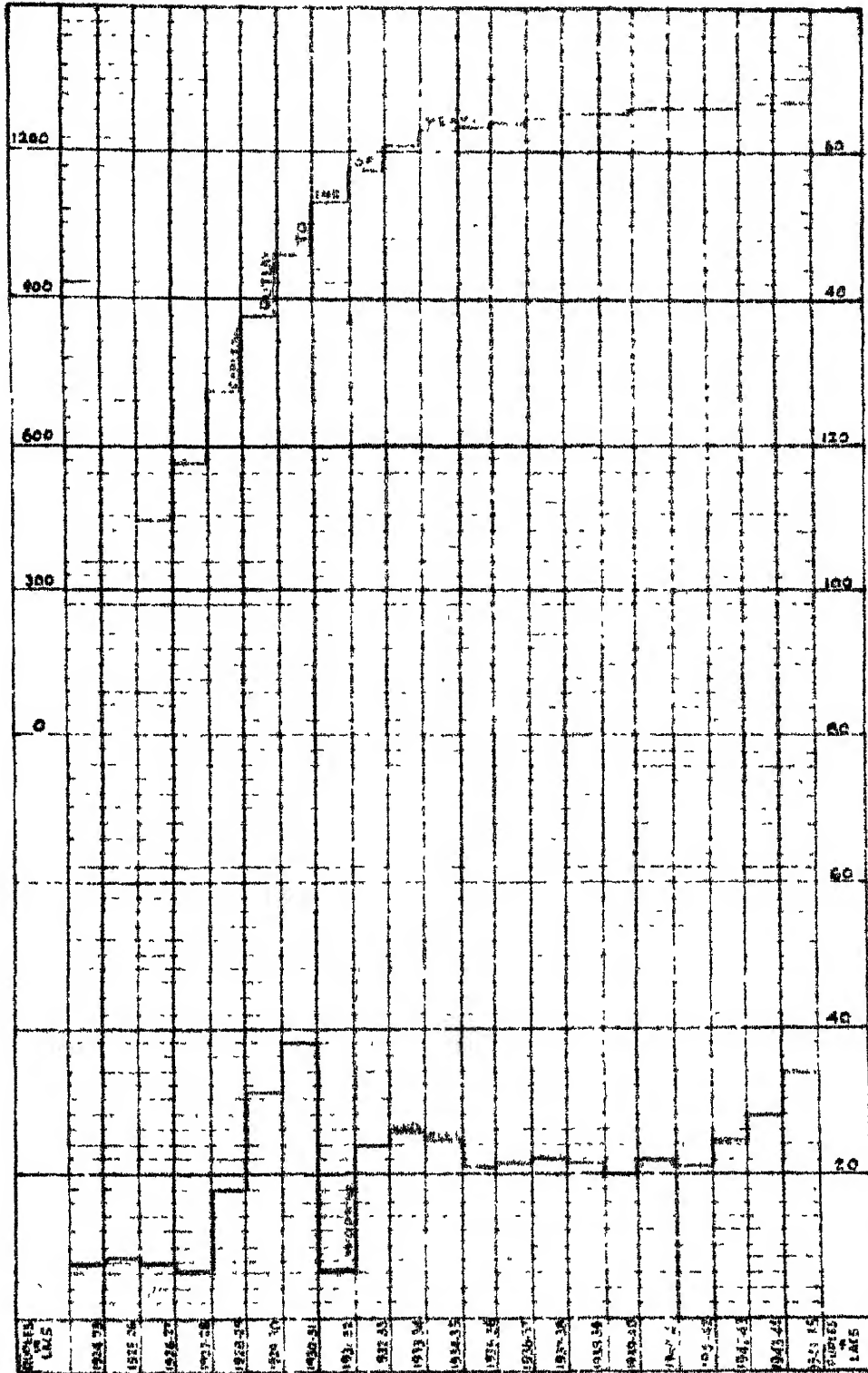
Particulars	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Gross Revenue from all sources direct and indirect ..	Rs. 1,04,36,908	Rs. 1,24,87,503	Rs. 1,26,44,135
Working expenses ..	23,78,877	26,85,148	33,18,427
Net Receipts ..	80,58,031	98,02,355	93,25,708

A study of the above table shows that there was an increase of Rs. 1,56,632 in gross receipts during the year. The net receipts have however decreased by Rs. 4,76,647 which is mainly due to increase of working expenses incurred by the State in the previous year. The statement below contains some interesting details in connection with the working expenses for the quadrennium ending 1944-45 :—

Description	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Working expenses (excluding cost of maintenance of Head works but including Establishment per mile of channels, ..	Rs. 448	Rs. 470	Rs. 542	Rs. 709
Cost of establishment per acre irrigated ..	0.46	0.45	0.51	0.59
Cost of Establishment per acre assessed ..	0.52	0.51	0.57	0.66
Working expenses per acre assessed ..	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6
Average occupier's rate per acre assessed ..	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Working expenses, 100 Gross Revenue ..	20.9	21.6	22.4	26.5

GRAPH. C. STATE CANALS FINANCIAL RECORD

SCALE FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY (RUPEES IN LAKHS)



SCALE FOR WORKING EXPENSES & GROSS REVENUE ASSESSED (RUPEES IN LAKHS)

NOTE: YELLOW LINE SHOWS GROSS REVENUE ASSESSED
RED LINE SHOWS WORKING EXPENSES

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Mileage of Channels.—The total mileage of channels in operation at the end of the year under report was 3,911 miles against 3,912 miles in the previous year and 3,914 miles during 1942-43.

Floods.—On receipt of information on 5th August 1944 that the flood had passed Dera Gopipur (Beas river) arrangements were made to watch and protect bunds round about Bahawalpur and Samasatta. The flood was however, considerably damped down by the time it reached Ferozpur and the labour was, therefore, disbanded.

The peak figures of the above flood were :—

Site	Date when the peak of the flood occurred	Peak discharge in cusecs	Peak discharge in cusecs during 1942
Ferozepore ..	7th August	257,455	343,350
Sulemanki ..	9th ..	205,000	331,026
Islam ..	11th August	119,286	284,100
Empress Bridge ..	12th August	Gauge 376.8	232,305
			Gauge 380.1

It took the peak 5 to 5½ days to travel from Ferozpur to Empress Bridge at Bahawalpur.

The flood water did not touch the bunds at Bahawalpur or Samasatta and no damage was done.

Subordinate Engineering class, Bahawalpur.—During the year under report 13 students sat the final examination of the class held in August 1944 and 9 passed out, 2 with credit and 7 ordinary, all of them got the guaranteed posts.

In the 1st year there were 16 students of which 12 were promoted to the 11 year on passing the Annual Examination.

In the new session that commenced in October 1944, 20 students including 4 failed students were admitted to the I year.

The scheme of increasing the number of Interest-Free Grant -in-aid from 5 to 10 for the really deserving and bright lads who are otherwise unable to join the class on account of their poverty is under Governments' consideration.

B.—Reserved State Forests.—During the year under report the State Reserved Forests remained in charge of the P.W.D.

The areas reserved for Forests and the areas actually under plantation during the triennium ending 1944-45 were :—

(AREA IN ACRES.)

Name of Reserved Forest	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	Total area reserved for forests	Area under plantation	Total area reserved for forests	Area under plantation	Total area reserved for forests	Area under plantation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bahawalnagar ..	845	729	845	729	845	729
Chak Kotra ..	2,446	371	2,446	371	2,446	371
Bahawalpur ..	2,549	1,550	2,549	1,801	2,549	1,801
Walhar ..	4,607	445	4,607	445	4,607	445
Ghafoor Forest ..	3,500	190	3,500	530	3,500	950

The total Receipts and expenditure amount to Rs. 34,837 and Rs. 37,265 respectively against Rs. 63,508 and Rs. 25,416 respectively during 1943-44.

Progress of plantation in Reserved Forests.—During the year under report no new area was planted in any of the Reserved forests. Only about 3 acres of nursery was added in the Bahawalpur Forest. All the 4 reserved forests were well looked after and carefully maintained. The work of thinning and jungle clearance was carried on in Bahawalnagar and Bahawalpur forests which greatly improved the general condition of these forests.

During March 1945, a fire broke out in Bahawalpur forest and swept over 5 compartments (No. 44, 45, 15, 16 and 43) causing much damage to young trees.

C.—Buildings and Roads and P.W.D. Workshops.—The Buildings and Roads works at Bahawalpur on account of opening the B. & R. Division with effect from 1st October, 1944, were transferred from Bahawalpur Division to the new B. and R. Division.

The Building and Roads works in the Muffasalat, remained under the control of the respective irrigation Divisions. The P.W.D. workshops, Bahawalpur, also

continued under the control of the Irrigation Executive Engineer, Bahawalpur Division.

The income derived from rent of buildings and sale of buildings and material etc., during 1944-45 was Rs. 3,311 and Rs. 11,339 respectively against Rs. 1,689 and Rs. 3,967 respectively in 1943-44.

The table below gives the abstract of expenditure incurred during the year under report compared with that during 1943-44.

		1944-45	1943-44
		Rs.	Rs.
Works	..	6,08,193	1,56,958
Establishment	..	33,604	14,794
Tools and plant	..	33,618	652
Suspense	..	75,253	1,297
Total		7,50,668	1,73,701

Works.—The programme of B. and R. new works for the year 1944-45 was greater than that of previous years and the unprecedented rains during summer 1944 which caused great damage to the B. and R. buildings further increased the expenditure during the year.

During the year, the two Palace buildings at Bahawalpur Noor Mahal and Daulat Khana were transferred from the palace Division to the B. and R. Division. The latter was taken over by the P.W.D. for use as Guest House. Besides the above, several works of original nature connected with the Model Dairy Farm, Bahawal Victoria Hospital, Central Jail, S. E. College, Boys High School, Girls School, Police lines etc. were executed.

Lorry service.—During the year under report the following 7 lorry services operated as in the last year.

1st Circle

1. Fort Abbas to Marote
2. Chishtian to Harunabad via Dahrnwala
3. Bahawalpur to Yazman
4. Bahawalpur to Dera Nawab Sahib

2nd Circle

5. Ahmadpur East to Uch
6. Rahimyarkhan to Abadpur
7. Rahimyarkhan to Jamaludinwali

P. W. D. Bahawalpur Workshops.—The P.W.D. workshop Sub Division continued to remain in charge of the :—

- (a) Power House
- (b) Tube-well
- (c) Telephone system
- (d) Government lorries
- (e) Soda Factory

Power House and Tube-wells.—During the year 1944-45, 2,19,467 Units were generated of which 1,77,015 units were sold and 8,708 Units were consumed in the Power House etc. The balance 33,744 Units were transmission losses *i.e.*, 15% against 21% of 1943-44 which is fairly satisfactory. The average cost per unit generated and sold calculated on the total expenditure (including depreciation, interest and indirect charges etc.) was 3.7 and 4.5 annas against 2.4 and 5.9 annas respectively during 1943-44. The net profit during the year despite increase in market rates of stores and greater expenditure on the establishment due to revision of scales and grant of dearness allowances was Rs. 9,753 against Rs. 11,890 of the previous year. The extensions of electric lines and connections have been very limited this year, because the existing Generating sets cannot stand the extra load. Arrangements for the purchase of a new Generating Set of 75 KWT have been made and the Set is expected early in 1946.

Telephone system.—There were 50 connections in all at the end of the year 1944-45. The rent assessed during the year 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 7,112 and a sum of Rs. 548 on account of the outstanding bills of the previous year was also recovered bringing the total income for the year 1944-45 to Rs. 7,581. After accounting for the establishment, depreciation, interest charges and indirect charges, the net profit was Rs. 2,013 against Rs. 1,906 of the previous year.

General.—To secure better control detailed proforma Accounts of the workshops are prepared and audited by the Accountant General.

The figures of profit and loss of the years 1944-45 and 1943-44 are reproduced in the table below :—

Year	Power House	Telephone	Soda Factory	Government Lorries
1	2	3	4	5
1944-45—				
Profit ..	9,753	2,013	—363	—963
Percentage profit on Capital	11.48	23.7	—59.6	—66.1
1943-44—				
Profit ..	11,890	1,521	—229	—658
Percentage profit on Capital	13	18	—38	—17

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

(a) *Government of India Works.*---

(i) *Multan-Rohri-Quetta Road (Bahawalpur Portion).*---

A sum of Rs. 1,41,317 was spent on the maintenance and re-conditioning of this road during the year under report.

(ii) *Job X-9.*—The construction of Job X-9 on behalf of the Government of India Military Department was completed by the Bahawalpur Government as a Deposit work. Against the scheme sanctioned for Rs. 4,63,461 a sum of Rs. 3,81,078 was booked upto the end of the year under report as under :—

	Rs.
Expenditure upto 1934-44 ..	3,48,322
Expenditure during 1944-45 ..	32,756
Total Rs. ..	3,81,078

The accounts for the scheme could not be closed for want of debits of material from the Military Department of the Government of India. Also a sum of Rs. 11,039 was spent on the maintenance of the Airfield during the year under report.

(iii) *Bahawalnagar -Cholistan Railway.*—Due to the dismantling of the Kutul-Imara Fort Abbas Section of the Bahawalnagar Cholistan Railway on account of the War requirements, the road from Bahawalpur to Yazman and

from Fort Abbas to Marote continued to be maintained by the Irrigation Department for a regular lorry service and the Railway buildings and assets left in situ were also maintained. A sum of Rs. 18,669 was spent on this account during the year 1944-45 against the contribution of Rs. 29,380.

District Board Works.—The District Board works relating to Schools, Civil Dispensaries, Veterinary Hospitals and Cattle Pounds etc. also continued to be carried out by the P.W.D. as Deposit Works. A sum of Rs. 18,452 was spent on behalf of the District Boards as below :—

		Rs.
Bahawalpur District Board	..	11,900
Rahimyarkhan District Board	..	6,552
		<hr/>
Total	..	18,452

Municipal Works.—The works relating to the Development Municipalities and Notified Area Committees of Bahawalnagar, Chishtian, Harunabad, Hasilpur and Sadiqabad were also carried out under the supervision of the P.W.D. Total expenditure in such works during 1944-45 was as under :—

*Original and
Repair works.*

		Rs.
Bahawalnagar Municipality	..	12,256
Chishtian Notified Area Committee	..	1,350
Hasilpur Notified Area Committee	..	1,144
Harunabad Notified Area Committee		7,996
Sadiqabad Notified Area Committee	..	1,980

The Tube-well at Macleodganj Municipality was also maintained by the P.W.D. at a cost of Rs. 1,444 in addition to Rs. 1,126 incurred on making a platform under the water taps. The Tube-well is functioning satisfactorily.

Miscellaneous Deposit Works.—Besides the above, some other deposit works were executed on behalf of :—

- (a) Cultivators in connection with the watercourses.
- (b) Court of Wards.

Also Irrigation shows were arranged at the Cattle Fairs at Harunabad, Chishtian and Bahawalnagar, by the Department.

CHAPTER X

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(a) *EXCISE.*

The Excise Department remained in the portfolio of the Home Minister.

The Bahawalpur State territory being contiguous to the Punjab, the administration of the Excise Department in the State has always followed the lines of the various legislative enactments in the Punjab with slight modifications required by local conditions. The acts adopted are :—

The Opium Act, 1878.

The Punjab Opiums Smoking Act, 1923.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

The Tobacco Excise Duty Act.

The Vegetable Products Duty Act, 1943.

With a view to model the State Excise Policy on the lines of that of the Punjab Government and further in order to maintain close relation with the Punjab Excise authorities, a representative is deputed regularly to attend the Punjab Excise Board meetings.

The total revenue of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 7,58,825 (Rs. 5,93,879 in 1943-44). The increase is due to higher bids for the Excise contracts and the increase in Duty and Entertainment Tax. There are also certain other items of receipts which, though appropriable as Excise revenue have not been included in the budget on account of their being shown under other heads.

Country Liquor.—The estimate of normal consumption in the State is 18,000 gallons of 20 U.P. liquor or one pint of country liquor for every 10 persons living in the State during the year. Most of it was supplied as usual by the local distillery contractor. The actual output of the distillery was 13,161 gallons out of which 207 gallons were of an improved brand. Khairpur and Amritsar distilleries supplied 200 and 1250 gallons respectively of

special spiced liquor. The total amount consumed in the State was 14,611 gallons. The output of the distillery decreased owing to an acute shortage of ingredients and bottles. The Still Head Duty for plain, spiced and special spiced country spirit was Rs. 12/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 respectively.

The maximum retail price of spiced spirit throughout the State was as follows :—

		Rs.
Per quart	..	5- 3-0
Per pint	..	2-11-6
Per half pint	..	1- 8-6

The plain variety was neither produced locally nor imported from outside.

Foreign Liquor.—The income derived from the auction of the eight F.L. licences amounted to Rs. 4,100 (Rs. 8,250 in 1943-44). The decrease was due to the non-availability of foreign liquors and beer.

Opium.—The supply of Government opium from Ghazipur factory consists of 34 chests and this is insufficient for local requirements of the State. Fifteen extra chests were, therefore, obtained from Neemuch factory like the previous year. Thus 49 chests in all were obtained during the year. This works out to about 18 seers per 10,000 of population. The number of opium shops was 85 and the retail price from 1st April to 31st July was Rs. 2 per tola and from 1st August onward, it was raised to Rs. 2-4 per tola on account of an increase in the vend rates in the Punjab. The total revenue from opium (duty and licence fee) was Rs. 3,51,681-4 (Rs. 2,20,414 in 1943-44).

Charas.—No charas was imported during the year.

Bhang.—This drug is imported from Hoshiarpur under permits and half of the transport duty levied by the Punjab Government is refundable to the State. The total consumption in the State during the year was 618 maunds thirty seers (535 maunds in 1943-44) and the amount refunded came to Rs. 11,491-1 (Rs. 9,935-11-6 in 1943-44).

Tobacco.—The State being a deficit area with regard to tobacco, meets its main demand by importing tobacco from outside. One Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors were employed to look after the tobacco work as an experimental measure.

Uniformity with British India in regard to tariff was strictly observed. During the year under report, the right of collecting duty was not auctioned as was done in the year 1943-44, but collections were arranged through the Revenue Department. During this year, the collections amounted to Rs. 1,71,305-6-9 as against Rs. 70,000 collected through contract in 1943-44.

Snuff.—The management of the snuff contract was transferred to the Excise Department during the year 1943-44. The State monopoly holders paid to the Government Rs. 66,000 as in the previous year. Out of the total receipts in this respect, Rs. 50,000 are annually transferred to the Mosque Fund as a permanent recurring grant.

Salt-petre.—The contract for the manufacture of salt-petre was auctioned for Rs. 10,000. According to the agreement with the Government of India, the residue earth salt after extracting the salt-petre was completely destroyed.

Expenditure on the department for establishment and connected charges during the year was Rs. 1,33,948.

Appendix 13 gives the total excise prosecutions and convictions for the last 5 years. The attention of the Judiciary has more than once been drawn to the need for greater expedition in the disposal of Excise cases.

(b) INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Department consists of:—

- 1 Assistant Commissioner.
- 6 Income-tax Officers.
- 7 Inspectors.
- 2 Clerks
- 2 Accountants
- 13 Ahlmads.

The income of the Department increased in the year under report from Rs. 4,50,095 to Rs. 12,27,786. These figures show substantial increase in the Income-tax revenue. In the case of factories and Companies, the leviable tax amounted to Rs. 7,89,033 (Rs. 1,68,094 in 1943-44).

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 51,450 during the year under report (Rs. 46,681 in 1943-44). The percentage of expenditure to net revenue was 4.2 (9.6

per cent. in 1943-44) Out of 4,658 cases (3,655 in 1943-44) including 931 brought forward from the previous year, 2,548 cases (2,249 in 1943-44) were actually assessed; 1,049 cases were let off and 1,061 cases (931 in 1943-44) were still pending at the end of the year. The tax per head based on the 1941 population of 13,41,209 works out at -14-5 and 1.9 assesses out of every 1,000 persons of the population were assessed (-5-4 and 1.67 in 1943-44).

Rate of Taxation.—No change was made in the year under report in respect of rates of taxation.

The classification of actual assessees of the year under report according to grades is as follows:—

<i>Grade of Income.</i>			<i>Number of assessees.</i>
1,000 to 1,499	..	..	547
1,500 to 1,999	..	..	606
2,000 to 2,499	..	..	298
2,500 to 2,999	..	..	126
3,000 to 3,999	..	..	276
4,000 to 4,999	..	..	268
5,000 to 6,999	..	..	159
7,000 to 9,999	..	..	91
10,000 to 14,999	..	..	41
15,000 and over	..	..	36
Factories	..	..	54
Companies	..	..	18
Salary cases	..	..	28
Total			2,548

Arrears.—The arrears on 31st March 1944 amounted to Rs. 249,418. Necessary action to effect recoveries is being taken and it is expected that the arrears will be cleared by the end of September 1945.

Appeals.—Eleven appeals were pending on 1st April 1944 and 416 were filed during the year, bringing the total to 427. Out of these 370 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 57 appeals.

(c) PROFESSIONAL TAX.

The total demand assessed for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,01,191 of which a sum of Rs. 33,924

was realised. Necessary action to recover the balance is being taken.

The total expenditure on the administration of the Department was Rs. 33,147 working out at 34% of the assessed income.

During the year, 146 appeals were lodged of which 46 were accepted, 69 rejected and 31 were under consideration at the close of the year.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

The Excess Profits Tax was introduced here in the year 1943-44. The minimum standard profit was fixed at Rs. 36,000 as in British India.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX RELIEF.

Certain companies were assessed in respect of their income derived in Bahawalpur State by the British India Income-tax authorities. Double Income-tax Relief under Section 49-A of Income-tax Act in such cases was allowed.

(d) CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Ch. Ali Mohammad, who is on deputation from the Punjab, continued to work as Registrar during the year.

The staff consists of:—

- (i) Four Assistant Registrars, three of whom are for general duty and the fourth one is for propaganda.
- (ii) Four Inspectors.
- (iii) Twelve Sub-Inspectors.

General Progress.—There has been a general improvement in the work of this Department. Appendix 13-A will illustrate the progress made during the year in respect of number of Societies, their membership and working capital.

Fifteen new Societies were registered during the year of which 2 are credit societies, 7 sale societies, 2 better living societies and 4 land redemption societies.

The membership of societies increased by 468 during the year.

Central Institutions.—The Abbasia Co-operative Bank is virtually the only financing society for the whole of the State. Three Banking Unions exist on paper, but none of them has functioned and they are being wound up. The following table will illustrate the progress of the Abbasia Co-operative Bank:—

			<i>On 31st March 1944.</i>	<i>On 31st March 1945.</i>
1. Membership.				
(a) Individuals	..	..	155	171
(b) Societies	..	..	233	243
	Total	..	388	414
2. Share capital	..	..	46,390	59,600
3. Deposits	..	..	183,451	280,252
4. Working Capital	..	..	494,390	611,313

In 1943, the membership was 387, deposits stood at Rs. 50,515 and the working capital was 1,50,008 only. Thus within these two years the deposits and working capital have increased by about 5 times. Similarly there is a substantial increase in the owned funds.

The various funds during the year under report stood as under:—

			Rs.
Reserve Fund	..	..	42,910
Bad & doubtful Debt Fund	..	..	40,000
Depreciation Fund	..	..	1,000
Building Fund	..	..	12,000
Dividend equalization Fund	..	..	12,000
Share Transfer Fund	..	..	7,000
Common Good Fund	..	..	6,054
	Total	..	120,964

The financial position of the Bank is satisfactory. The owned funds are about 33% of the outside liabilities. The Fluid Resources stand at Rs. 2,28,851 as against the required sum of Rs. 1,20,210. The Bank invested Rs. 1,50,000 in the purchase of Government of India papers. These Securities were sold at par and re-invested with the State Government after adding one lakh more to the above

amount. This loan of Rs. 250,000 to Bahawalpur Government is for one year at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. Besides, Rs. 5,000 were invested in the National Saving Certificates.

The Bank helped the new Sale Societies with loans amounting to Rs. 3,65,000. This amount was fully recovered during the year. The loans to ordinary Credit Societies included special items amounting to Rs. 5,500 advanced to members at a nominal rate of only 1% for repairing houses damaged on account of excessive rains. Recoveries from the Primary Credit Societies during the year were Rs. 86, 024 (Rs. 25,389 principal and Rs. 60,635 interest.) Recovery of interest relating to previous years is also being made and the amount of arrears which stood at Rs. 1,24,269 in 1943-44 was reduced to Rs. 76,157 at the close of the year under report.

During the year 55 indebted Societies fully paid up the entire interest due from them. This number includes 15 Societies which paid up interest as well as principal due from them. Eighty-five Societies which were previously indebted to the Bank not only paid up their liabilities but also deposited during the year a surplus amounting to Rs. 60,796 into the Bank. This indicates definite improvement in the condition of these Societies.

Primary Societies.—With the registration of two new Societies the number of Primary Credit Societies has risen to 338. This number is made up of:—

(1) Agricultural Credit	..	302
(2) Non-agricultural Credit (Urban)	..	31
(3) Non-agricultural Credit (Rural)	..	5
Total	..	338

The total membership of these Societies is 9,635 which gives an average of about 29 members for each Society.

A fairly large number of Societies have restarted the business of advancing loans and attracting deposits. The consolidated figures of loans advanced during the year by agricultural and non-agricultural credit Societies are as under:—

(1) Number of loans issued	..	1943
(2) Number of borrowers	..	1912
(3) Amount advanced	..	Rs. 108,769

New Loans.—The statement of new loans is as under:—

Purpose of loans	No. of loans.	Amount. Rs.
Purchase of cattle	119	13,911
Purchase of land	38	10,164
Repairs to houses	13	1,207
Repayment of old debts ..	68	13,251
Trade	16	2,214
Digging of well	28	11,795
Ceremonies	10	981
Household expenses	23	4,067
Purchase of seed	9	340
Redemption of mortgaged Land	5	930
Payment of Land Revenue ..	1,489	26,819
Purchase of implements ..	3	810
Transfer of loans	10	4,179
Total	1,831	90,668

These figures suggest that the loans were advanced for reasonable and in most cases for productive purposes.

Co-operative Marketing.—The work of marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines was taken up by the Department as an experimental measure during the year. Seven Sale Societies were started at principal market places in the State. They started functioning about the end of June 1944 and in the course of 9 months, i.e., from 1st July 1944 to 31st March 1945 handled produce worth Rs. 15,57,931. This business resulted in a net profit of Rs. 51,593 for the producers. This is a satisfactory result.

Audit and Inspection.—Some cases of embezzlement came to light as a result of audit and necessary action in this connection is being taken.

(e) TOSHAKHANA DEPARTMENT.

The Toshakhana Department remained under the control of the Home Minister.

During the year under report, 392 guests paid official visits to Bahawalpur and were entertained by the State. The total expenditure incurred on entertainment of guests amounted to Rs. 23,650-6-9.

(f) SHIKAR DEPARTMENT.

The Shikar Department was chiefly concerned during the year with the preservation of game and the improvement of dhands at Jajjah Abbasian.

The Zoological Gardens, which are also under the Shikar Officer, were much improved and a new bear house and servants quarters were erected.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 12,215 on Shikar and Rs. 26,135 on the Zoological gardens respectively (Rs. 4,800 and Rs. 13,920 respectively in 1943-44).

CHAPTER XI

COURT OF WARDS

The two-Courts of Wards, the Revenue Minister and the Home Minister continued throughout the year under report. The number of estates under the Revenue Minister was eleven (6 in Bahawalpur District and 5 in the Rahimyar Khan District). The Home Minister remained in charge of two Auqaf estates *viz.*, Chachran and Ghulam Ali Shah estates. The total area of these estates at the close of the year was 46,072 acres. The total income was Rs. 2,69,099 and the expenditure Rs. 1,25,601 (Rs. 2,14,305 and Rs. 1,41,645 respectively in 1943-44). The total closing balance on the 1st April 1945 amounted to Rs. 3,62,887 of which Rs. 1,20,000 were invested in War Bonds and National Savings Certificates. The particulars are given in appendix 14. No fresh zemindari estate was taken under supervision during the year under report.

CHACHRAN SHARIF ESTATE

This is the most important Auqaf Estate and comprises nearly 25,000 acres of agricultural land. It is managed through a Madarul Maham with the necessary staff. During the year 1944-45, the income from all sources including nazrana was Rs. 1,90,108 (Rs. 1,12,897 in 1943-44). The expenditure during the year was Rs. 67,628 (Rs. 89,049 in 1943-44).

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Department is administered under the control of the Minister for Education & Health, assisted by an Inspector of Schools, two Deputy Inspectors, one Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Schools and three Assistant Inspectors. One additional Assistant Inspector of Schools was appointed during the year under report to supervise the Arabic Schools.

Steady progress was maintained during the year, but the activities of the Department continued to be handicapped from lack of building material and of the personnel required for expansion.

The Mission School at Bahawalpur, the oldest institution in the State, has been raised to the status of a High School. The Government has raised its annual grant-in-aid to Rs. 3,000 (Rs. 2,000 last year).

The total number of students of both sexes attending the Government secular and religious schools as on 31st March 1945 was 20,331 against 18,311 of the preceding year. In addition, 3,104 students were attending aided and unaided private schools, vide appendices 15 and 15-A.

On an assumed population of 15 lakhs, there are 1,14,000 children of school going age in the State (14% of the population) or approximately 57,000 boys and 57,000 girls of whom 23,435 (21,962 last year) are at present attending either Government or private schools. The 5-year programme of the Department (1947 to 1952) aims at providing accommodation for 50% of the boys and 10% of the girls or additional accommodation for 16,000 boys and 4,700 girls.

Primary Education.—The total number of students attending the primary classes in Government schools at the close of the year was 15,071 (12,582 on 31st March 1944). Of the 305 Government primary schools, the number located in permanent Government buildings 95 remained unchanged and the rest were located in temporary buildings offered by the zemindars.

Funds were available for constructing 12 new schools in the rural areas, but owing to lack of material, it was not possible to utilize the amount.

The Training School for Teachers.—This institution was started towards the end of 1943 and continued to work satisfactorily. Its rapid progress is handicapped by the dearth of pupil teachers and also to some extent by lack of accommodation. During the year, 15 J. V., and 15 J. A. V. (against 10 each last year) teachers were trained. Six graduate teachers were also sent to colleges outside the State for B.T. course and four for special agricultural training at Lyallpur with a view to imparting ~~an~~ agricultural bias in certain selected middle schools in the rural areas where land for a farm is available.

Middle Schools.—The number of middle schools remained unchanged at 13. Twelve of these schools have Government buildings and one is housed in a rented building. The number of boys on roll was 2,043 (2,380 on 31st March 1944). Six hundred and eight students attended private and recognized schools. The total number of candidates who took the final middle school examination of the Department was 718 (558 in the previous year) and of this 67 per cent. were successful.

High School.—Including the Sadiq Girls High School, the number of High Schools remained unchanged at 9, with a total of 3,249 students against 2,761 last year. These figures include boys and girls attending the middle and primary classes at the High Schools. There are two aided and four unaided High Schools with an attendance of 1,625 (1,596 last year). On the whole the High Schools have shown satisfactory results in Matriculation examination, the average pass percentage of the year having been 74 (the same percentage as in the previous year).

Female Education.—There are seven Government Girls Schools (5 last year) including the Sadiq Girls High School at Bahawalpur which is the most important institution in the State and where 297 girls are being educated (250 last year). The school has rapidly expanded and possesses spacious play grounds and a fully equipped Hostel for outside students. Intermediate classes have been started as an experimental measure.

Besides, there are 17 aided and unaided girls schools with a total attendance of 1,324 (1,110 in the preceding year.)

Arabic and Religious Schools.—There are two kinds of schools:—

(a) Those affiliated to the Jamia Abbasia and described as “Moaddibs” and “Rafiq-ul-Ulama” which correspond to primary and middle standards, and,

(b) The purely religious schools where education only in the Quran-i-Sharif is imparted. At one of these schools in Bahawalpur an experiment was made on a combined system of primary and Quranic education which has proved successful. As a result of that a combined syllabus is being extended to other schools as well. There are 68 such Government schools (54 in the previous year) with a total of 1,789 pupils (1,557 in the previous year).

At the Jamia Abbasia with its affiliated “Rafiq-ul-Ulama” and “Moaddibs” the number of pupils fell from 1,438 to 1,173. The Jamia Abbasia aims at imparting both spiritual and religious education side by side with secular education. A course of instruction in Yunani medicine is also given and English is taught as an additional subject. Eight boys passed the Honours and High Proficiency Examination of the Punjab University during the year.

Scouts.—The number of trained cubs and scouts on roll at the end of the year was 2,000 (1,700 last year). A number of rallies were held during the year including one on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of Waliahad Bahadur.

Physical Education.—Physical education is given special importance at middle and high schools and is being gradually introduced in primary schools.

Tournaments.—The State is divided for this purpose into three circles and participation is restricted to Government and aided middle and high schools which compete with each other every year in hockey, football, volley-ball and kabbaddi. The tournament was held in November 1944 and resulted in the hockey trophy being won by Bahawalnagar, football by Bahawalpur, volley ball by Ahmadpur East and Kabbaddi by Jamia Abbasia. Bahawalnagar won the athletic championship also.

Government Industrial School.—The school, which was opened in 1942, continued to make a steady progress. The number of students rose from 45 to 58.

Some power-driven machines were added to different

sections and the Printing Department was equ Aerograph machine.

The expenditure on the school during the y to Rs. 33,251 against Rs. 21,000 last year. from the sale of cloth and other manufactures were Rs. 1,316-1-0 against Rs. 445-15-9 of th

Institution for the Blind.—This instituti in a spacious building. The expenditure inc the year was Rs. 7,599. The number of stude from 12 to 20.

Medical Inspection.—Medical inspection o and High School students was as usual carried students kept under medical vigilance. Dent continued to be given with satisfactory resu

Scholarships.—Primary and religious throughout the State is free and in secondary than 50% of the prescribed fees are actually beir Poor and distinguished students are given stip basis of monthly payments of Rs. 60 at each Higl of Rs. 12 at each Middle School. Total amo recovered at secondary schools during the Rs. 11,687 (Rs. 7,914 in 1943-44). A provision was sanctioned (Rs. 3,300 in the previous year) outside the State. This is in addition to the studying and capitation fees sanctioned fo studying in technical colleges e.g., Agricultural, and Medical, outside the State.

Text-Books.—No changes were made by Books Committee during the year.

College.—The S.E. College was established a mediate College in 1886. B.A. Classes were add but were discontinued later. In 1926, the College raised to the status of a Degree College, and the medical Group was started the same year. In Persian Honours Class was opened, and in 1943 was secured from the University to start the F. Class and Honours Classes in English and M During the year under report permission was start Honours Classes in Arabic and Economics. ber of students on roll was 376. The University E:

results for the five years from 1940 to 1944 are shown in the table below:—

Examinations	1940 %	1941 %	1942 %	1943 %	1944 %
Intermediate Arts ..	58	87	38	58	53
Intermediate Science ..	59	73	40	58	38
Bachelor of Arts ..	66	88	52	48	42

The College maintains two hostels for junior and senior students providing accommodation for 120 boarders. The number of boarders during the year under report was 110. The hostels are controlled by the Principal through Superintendents and day scholars are controlled by him through the Proctor.

The College Convocation was held under the Presidentship of Alimartabat Mr. (now Sir Richard) Crofton and the Convocation Address was delivered by Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Registrar of the Punjab University. Four extension lectures were delivered during the year under report—three by Dr. Hadi Hassan of the Aligarh Muslim University, and one by Professor D.C. Sharma, Convener of the Board of Studies in English, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

Two students were selected as members of the University Football Eleven and one secured a distinguished position in the Athletic Meet of the Punjab University for his skill in Javelin Throw.

Library.—The library contains 6,128 books and received an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 with which 327 new books were purchased. The library has a reading room which is supplied with newspapers and certain periodicals.

In 1940, a Subordinate Engineering Class was opened to train local candidates for service as Overseers in the State Engineering Department. During the year under report, 34 students received instruction. Fifteen passed out and all of them were employed in the Department. Special concessions in regard to fees are allowed to local students whose parents or guardians have an income not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem. Such students are exempted from